

COAST RECORD.

SHOT BY A
BROTHER ELK.
L. H. Plattor Murdered
at Spokane.Restaurant Proprietor Seifert is
the Assassin.Outcome of a Mixed Controversy
Over an Estate.Peculiar Abduction Case at San
Francisco—The Four-year-term
Before the Supreme Court—That
Japanese Steamship Line.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.

SPOKANE (Wash., July 31).—L. H. Plattor, a well-known attorney and Democratic politician, was shot and almost instantly killed in the corridor of the courthouse, shortly before 6 o'clock this evening, by Henry Seifert, a well-known restaurant proprietor. The tragedy resulted from remarks made by Plattor in court, which Seifert construed as a reflection on his character.

Seifert was being pressed before the court as administrator of the estate of Rudolph Gorkow, a rich brewer, who died here this week. Gorkow had married a variety actress about a year ago, and the marriage proving an unhappy one, he brought suit for divorce shortly before his death. In his will he left his wife out without a dollar. She is contesting the will, and there is a struggle over the administration of the estate. Plattor represented some of the beneficiaries of the will, opposing Seifert, and it had been intimated that Seifert's relations with Mrs. Gorkow were not of proper nature.

When the court adjourned, the two men met in the corridor. Seifert claims he offered his hand to Plattor as a brother Elk and said: "Come on, Lew, and I will show you that you are all wrong." It is said by some, though denied by others, that Plattor rejected the proffered hand and struck Seifert with his cane. Seifert then drew a revolver and fired the fatal shot, which passed through the heart.

Plattor was dead in a minute, never uttering a word after he was shot.

Seifert then walked into the sheriff's office and gave himself up. Plattor is well known in the Northwest.

A BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

Attorney Jenkins on the Alleged
Conspiracy Against the Railroad.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Attorney Jenkins, against whom disbarment proceedings have been brought by Byron Waters, denies that he entered into a conspiracy with James H. Allison, chief clerk of the claims department of the Southern Pacific, to defraud the railroad. He says that Allison came to him and offered to give him information so that he could secure clients. It was a business proposition, and he agreed to divide the fees with Allison.

Allison's position with the Southern Pacific has been given to Emmet Bagley, formerly chief clerk of the Southern Pacific law department.

THE SODOM AND GOMORRAH.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—"San Francisco is the Sodom and Gomorrah of the legal profession." This is the scathing indictment presented by Byron Waters, claim agent of the law firm of Pacific, of the legal profession of San Francisco.

The claim adjuster was discussing with a Chronicle reporter his action in the previous day in presenting C. M. Jennings to the Supreme Court for disbarment. The accused lawyer had suggested that the claim adjuster be taken against him because of his persistency in pressing against the railroad company the Robinson suits involving \$500,000 of damages, and that a trap might have been set for him to "down" him.

"If Jennings swears to any such thing I will send him to prison," declared Waters. "He surrendered the papers surreptitiously obtained from my office, but it was not under any promise made or implied that the matter would be dropped. He did so under my stern command. There are about 1000 or 1500 lawyers in San Francisco. Among them are a few who are honest, honorable men, but there is also a large percentage who are shysters and scoundrels. Every year 200 or more young men are turned out of law colleges or attorneys' offices to make their living. They have a few books and, possibly, enough money to get along for a few months. They are turned out, however, among this set of hyenas of whom I have been telling you, and most of them must either adopt the methods of those shysters or starve to death."

"In the case of which we are speaking, I did not submit the matter to the San Francisco Bar Association, nor do I intend to take such action in similar cases in the future. I have heard that the Bar Association resolves itself into a town meeting, and that it washes its offenders against the law and against simple dictates of honor. I am ashamed to say it, but there are members of the bar who are in San Francisco, who would not hesitate to commit any crime, from burglary to petty larceny. There are high-minded, distinguished and learned firms who are not above the employment of cappers and the use of other dishonorable means in their desire to grab more business for themselves. I have observed the practice of the law here since 1891, and I am convinced that San Francisco is the Sodom and Gomorrah of the legal profession."

SHEWED BUSINESS MEN.

The Managers of the New Japanese
Steamship Line.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—The members of the committee of Chamber of Commerce appointed to confer with the leaders of the proposed new Japanese steamship line learned today that they had very shrewd business men with whom to deal.

Hugh Craig, William L. Merry and other members of the Chamber of Commerce met Soichiro Asano, Hiro-yuki Kohayashi, the steamship company and H. Okawa, director of the Oji Paper Company, this afternoon. The visitors frankly admitted the superiority of San Francisco as a port of call, and wharves to anything that had been in the North, and asserted at once that the great objection to San Francisco is the lack of railroad competition. They would make no promises whatever as to what they would do until they have seen San Diego Harbor.

During the conference, which was a private one, the president of the company stated that nothing short of an

absolutely iron-clad agreement with the Southern Pacific Company to afford to the new line the same rates on through and local business as the Pacific Mail and Oceanic steamship companies enjoy could induce even a consideration of San Francisco as the terminal on this Coast of the new line.

Asano departs for England on Tuesday next, but will leave representatives here who will acquaint themselves thoroughly with the city and offer. What the Japanese will require in addition to the general proposition of equal terms with the trans-Pacific lines for facilities for the trans-shipment of tea and other Oriental products at the wharf to the steam-cars and deep-water berths.

A SANTA FE PROJECT.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—The Chronicle prints the following editorial today:

"It has been intimated that the Santa Fé Railroad will be ready in a twelve-month to meet any demand of the Tuyo Kisen Kaisha line of steamers for cotton shipments through the port of San Francisco. Just now the railroad company is dallying with San Diego as a port of call for a projected branch of contract suit involving some millions of dollars, but it is surmised that the real purpose of the company is to connect with the Valley road to meet the steamers here."

The connection could be made, once the Valley road reaches Bakersfield, by building a short line over the comfortable grades of the Tejon Pass. While it is difficult to get at the facts about the alleged deal, the matter is one of such interesting possibilities as to have already drawn the notice of men who have no time to concern themselves with paper schemes."

THE AUSTRALIANS.

Consul Bell Thinks the United States
Should Deal with Them.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Col. George W. Bell, United States Consul at Sydney, N. S. W., arrived yesterday on the steamer Monowai. He is to address the Chamber of Commerce by invitation of that body on the extension of such relations with Australia and Australasia.

Col. Bell is in love with the Australians. He thinks they are the most enterprising commercial people on earth. He thinks they are more like Americans than any other people. He would like to see closer trade and travel relations between the two countries.

"Few people know," he said, "and fewer realize that Sydney is the tenth commercial seaport of the world. The Australians have more to sell per capita than any other people on earth and hence are ready to buy the most. The exports and imports of Australia are \$600 per capita per year, which is about five times what it is for the United States. Yet of all the foreign trade which this implies, the United States gets only 3 per cent. of that of New South Wales and 6 per cent. of that of Victoria. Australia has 14,000 miles of coast line, and only 7000 miles and twenty days from Sydney to San Francisco."

The entries and departures of vessels at the port of Sydney are 3350. Of these three-fifths or about two thousand are steam vessels and of these one a month is American. Practically all the other ships are Australian. For Europe every other day. Even the lumber trade, which this country ought to control, it divides with Norway, which, by the way, sends its lumber by hand, sends it 16,000 miles and has as big a trade as we have."

This preponderance of Europe in the foreign trade of Australasia is not due to any prejudice in favor of European people or countries or against America, for the Australians are very free from prejudice of that kind. And even America, which has been properly represented there and has honestly carried out contracts, at least so far as I know, has succeeded."

Col. Bell, who is here for instance, not try fresh-fruit shipments to Australia? Australia sends fruit 12,000 miles to England. When it is summer in California, why not send fruit there could be an interchange of fresh fruits between the two countries with profit to both."

WHAT PERCY F. MARKS FOUND.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Percy F. Marks, one of the proprietors of the San Francisco Bee, has been recognized authorities on financial matters, arrived yesterday on the Monowai. The paper was founded in 1883 and is owned by himself and brother, Harry Marks, a member of Parliament. This brother, previous to embarking in this London newspaper enterprise, obtained his journalistic experience on American papers.

Marks has been in Australia making a careful study of the gold fields of the west of Australia, New South Wales and New Zealand. At these mines, which they are now doing very rapidly, he predicts a very remarkable increase in the supply of gold. He also predicts a glut of the yellow metal in the market. The mines of West Australia are particularly rich and extensive, and the supply of gold is increasing in a country scantily supplied with wood, water and means of transportation. But these disadvantages are being rapidly overcome by the government, which is extending the railroad which runs from Perth to Coolgardie, to Kalgoorlie, better known as Hoonuss, and to the gold fields of the west. The government has also asked Parliament for \$5,000,000 for the purpose of laying 300 miles of water pipe into a town meeting, and white washes its offenders against the law and against simple dictates of honor. I am ashamed to say it, but there are members of the bar who are in San Francisco, who would not hesitate to commit any crime, from burglary to petty larceny. There are high-minded, distinguished and learned firms who are not above the employment of cappers and the use of other dishonorable means in their desire to grab more business for themselves. I have observed the practice of the law here since 1891, and I am convinced that San Francisco is the Sodom and Gomorrah of the legal profession."

SHEWED BUSINESS MEN.

The Managers of the New Japanese
Steamship Line.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—The members of the committee of Chamber of Commerce appointed to confer with the leaders of the proposed new Japanese steamship line learned today that they had very shrewd business men with whom to deal.

Hugh Craig, William L. Merry and other members of the Chamber of Commerce met Soichiro Asano, Hiro-yuki Kohayashi, the steamship company and H. Okawa, director of the Oji Paper Company, this afternoon. The visitors frankly admitted the superiority of San Francisco as a port of call, and wharves to anything that had been in the North, and asserted at once that the great objection to San Francisco is the lack of railroad competition. They would make no promises whatever as to what they would do until they have seen San Diego Harbor.

During the conference, which was a private one, the president of the company stated that nothing short of an

woman. I am his mother by adoption and I will press my claim in court if necessary."

Mrs. Neal asked the assistance of the society in her attempt to recover the boy, and at her request Sheriff McKenzie of Napa county was instructed to hunt up the boy and take him in charge. The fight for his possession will now be extended to the courts, and the quiet village of Samuel Springs has a veritable sensation on his hands.

SPECIAL TAXES.

A Fine of Fifty per Cent. for the
Delinquents.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Special taxpayers who have not visited the office of the Internal Revenue Collector during the past thirty days will find the door closed to them after 3 o'clock this afternoon. This means a fine of 50 per cent. on the tax imposed.

There are 11,000 special taxpayers in Collector Welburn's district. Up to yesterday noon there still remained 1100 delinquents, and it is not probable that more than half that number will settle before the conclusion of today's business. The tax is really paid July 1, but Collector Welburn generally gives thirty days' grace.

Chief Deputy Loupe says that, beginning with next Monday, special deputies will make a house-to-house canvass. There are always a few, he says, who are willing to risk a fine of 50 per cent. in the hope of the future escape from the government out of the principal. The number who ultimately escape, however, are very few.

OVER THE EMBANKMENT.

Balky Horse Escapes Alive, but the
Driver Was Killed.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.

JACKSON, July 31.—News has been brought here by tourists from Silver Lake, fifty miles east of here, of a frightful accident on the road between Silver Lake and Kirkwood's last Friday. Two men named James J. MacArthur and H. T. Butler, both of this city, at 133 and 135 pounds respectively. The work was fast and furious from the start. Rochette got the decision, but he was not able to put his opponent, who showed a liking for the fearful punishment he got all through. The police interfered in the third round, but allowed it to go on with the understanding that it was a stand-up-and-fight contest. Butler is an in-fighter, and had Rochette groggy at one time by his style of fighting.

The most scientific contest of the evening was that between Frank H. Smith, 135 pounds, and D. E. Mahoney, 133 pounds, both of San Francisco. Smith was the aggressor, and was given the decision in this, his maiden fight.

The four-round go between George Green ("Young Corbett") and Robert McArthur was merely an exhibition, in which Green had things his own way.

CONNEFF'S REASONS.

Why the American Runner Quit the
Amateur Ranks.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.

LONDON, July 31.—(By Atlantic Cable.) Sporting life this morning has an interview with Tommy Conneff, the champion mile runner of the United States, in which he says, he concealed his intention, before leaving the United States, of visiting England because the New York Athletic Club opposed his becoming a professional.

"I was displeased," he continued, "at the manner in which the New York Athletic Club treated me, and furthermore I sympathized with Bacon and others who have been expelled from the amateur ranks. My experience in amateur athletics in America was such that I would hesitate to join the professionals."

EASTERN BASEBALL.

Killed Arrested at Cincinnati for
Striking the Umpire.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—The Reds were beaten in the ninth inning. In the eighth inning Killen was arrested for striking the umpire, whose decision displeased the Pittsburgh pitcher. The attendance was 5000. Score: Cincinnati, 7; Reds, 3; errors, 2. Pittsburgh, 9; Reds, 2; errors, 2. Batteries—Ehret and Vaughn; Killen, Hughes and Merritt.

WASHINGTON-BALTIMORE.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The pitchers in today's game were evenly matched, but a combination of a triple and a double in the seventh inning enabled the visitors to come off victors. The attendance was 2000. Score: Baltimore, 5; Reds, 11; errors, 0. Batteries—German and McGuire; Esper and Clarke.

NEW YORK-BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK, July 31.—New York won, although the Brooklyn players at their grounds this afternoon through timely batting in the fifth and sixth innings. The attendance was 3600. Score: Brooklyn, 5; Reds, 12; errors, 2. New York, 9; Reds, 14; errors, 2. Batteries—Harper, Kennedy and Grimm; Meekin and Warner.

BOSTON-PHILADELPHIA.

BOSTON, July 31.—The Quakers were outplayed at every stage of the game today, and were almost shut out. Sullivan was a mystery to them, and his support was almost perfect. The attendance was 2000. Score: Boston, 13; Reds, 15; errors, 2. Philadelphia, 1; Reds, 6; errors, 2. Batteries—Sullivan and Bergen; Keener and Clements.

NO GAME.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—No game; rain.

THE ELEVENTH ROUND.

Pillsbury Plays to a Draw—Shoemaker Beats Taghiorini.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.

NUREMBERG, July 31.—The eleventh round of the chess-masters' tournament, played here today, resulted as follows:

Forbes and Pillsbury drew a Ruy Lopez after 31 moves.

Walbrodt and Schiffers drew a Sicilian defense after 40 moves.

Janowski beat Lasker in a Ruy Lopez after 71 moves.

Tarrasch and Schlechter drew a queen's gambit, declined, after 40 moves.

Steinitz beat Marco in a queen's gambit, declined, after 25 moves.

Tschigorin and Maroczy drew a French defense after 46 moves.

Schallopp beat Charousek in a king's bishop's gambit after 40 moves.

Blackburn beat Winawer in a Sicilian defense after 30 moves.

Showalter beat Teichmann after 25 moves.

Albin had a bye.

BY WHEEL TO CHICAGO.

Mr. Sheneman's Ride from Seattle—A
Perilous Journey.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Mr. Sheneman is in Chicago after a ride by wheel from Seattle, Wash. He left the Pacific Coast June 11, expecting to reach Columbus, O., by 7 o'clock A. M. He had crossed two States on his journey, and made such good time that he decided to keep as far ahead of his schedule time as he could.

Shortly after leaving Seattle Sheneman reached the desert, which extends from Prosser Falls to Umatilla, and in attempting to cross the thirty-five miles sandy fields the tourist nearly lost his life. He could not ride the wheel through the sand and had to dismount and push it ahead of him. All the water in his canteen had been consumed before he had covered half of the desert, and when he reached the Columbia River he fell exhausted on the bank. He leaves for Columbus today.

A NIGHT WITH
THE OLYMPUS.
Boxing Bouts Pulled
Off to a Crowd.Van Buskirk Knocks Out Jack
Davis with Ease.Rochette and Butler Fight Eight
Furious Rounds.Unbright is Declared a Professional.
Why Conneff Left the Amateur
Ranks—Results from the Ball-
Field—Racing at Goodwood.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—The Olympic Club pulled off three eight-round bouts and one of four rounds to-night in their gymnasium hall before a crowded house. The chief event was that between T. Van Buskirk, 155 pounds, of San Francisco, and Jack Davis of Silver Lake, 175 pounds. The gong saved Davis from a knock-out in the first round, and he was finished in short order in the second round by a right-hand drive on the chin. James J. Corbett refereed the bout.

The first bout was between C. Rochette and H. T. Butler, both of this city, at 133 and 135 pounds respectively. The work was fast and furious from the start. Rochette got the decision, but he was not able to put his opponent, who showed a liking for the fearful punishment he got all through. The police interfered in the third round, but allowed it to go on with the understanding that it was a stand-up-and-fight contest. Butler is an in-fighter, and had Rochette groggy at one time by his style of fighting.

The most scientific contest of the evening was that between Frank H. Smith, 135 pounds, and D. E. Mahoney, 133 pounds, both of San Francisco. Smith was the aggressor, and was given the decision in this, his maiden fight.

The four-round go between George Green ("Young Corbett") and Robert McArthur was merely an exhibition, in which Green had things his own way.

CONNEFF'S REASONS.

Why the American Runner Quit the
Amateur Ranks.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.

LONDON, July 31.—(By Atlantic Cable.) Sporting life this morning has an interview with Tommy Conneff, the champion mile runner of the United States, in which he says, he concealed his intention, before leaving the United States, of visiting England because the New York Athletic Club opposed his becoming a professional.

"I was displeased," he continued, "at the manner in which the New York Athletic Club treated me, and furthermore I sympathized with Bacon and others who have been expelled from the amateur ranks. My experience in amateur athletics in America was such that I would hesitate to join the professionals."

EASTERN BASEBALL.

Killed Arrested at Cincinnati for
Striking the Umpire.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—The Reds were beaten in the ninth inning. In the eighth inning Killen was arrested for striking the umpire, whose decision displeased the Pittsburgh pitcher. The attendance was 5000. Score: Cincinnati, 7; Reds, 3; errors, 2. Pittsburgh, 9; Reds, 2; errors, 2. Batteries—Ehret and Vaughn; Killen, Hughes and Merritt.

WASHINGTON-BALTIMORE.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The pitchers in today's game were evenly matched, but a combination of a triple and a double in the seventh inning enabled the visitors to come off victors. The attendance was 2000. Score: Baltimore, 5; Reds, 11; errors, 0. Batteries—German and McGuire; Esper and Clarke.

NEW YORK-BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK, July 31.—New York won, although the Brooklyn players at their grounds this afternoon through timely batting in the fifth and sixth innings. The attendance was 3600. Score: Brooklyn, 5; Reds, 12; errors, 2. New York, 9; Reds, 14; errors, 2. Batteries—Harper, Kennedy and Grimm; Meekin and Warner.

BOSTON-PHILADELPHIA.

BOSTON, July 31.—The Quakers were outplayed at every stage of the game today, and were almost shut out. Sullivan was a mystery to them, and his support was almost perfect. The attendance was 2000. Score: Boston, 13; Reds, 15; errors, 2. Philadelphia, 1; Reds, 6; errors, 2. Batteries—Sullivan and Bergen; Keener and Clements.

NO GAME.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—No game; rain.

THE ELEVENTH ROUND.

Pillsbury Plays to a Draw—Shoemaker Beats Taghiorini.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.

NUREMBERG, July 31.—The eleventh round of the chess-masters' tournament, played here today, resulted as follows:

Forbes and Pillsbury drew a Ruy Lopez after 31 moves.

Walbrodt and Schiffers drew a Sicilian defense after 40 moves.

Janowski beat Lasker in a Ruy Lopez after 71 moves.

Tarrasch and Schlechter drew a queen's gambit, declined, after 40 moves.

Steinitz beat Marco in a queen's gambit, declined, after 25 moves.

Tschigorin and Maroczy drew a French defense after 46 moves.

Schallopp beat Charousek in a king's bishop's gambit after 40 moves.

Blackburn beat Winawer in a Sicilian defense after 30 moves.

Showalter beat Teichmann after 25 moves.

Albin had a bye.

BY WHEEL TO CHICAGO.

Mr. Sheneman's Ride from Seattle—A
Perilous Journey.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Mr. Sheneman is in Chicago after a ride by wheel from Seattle, Wash. He left the Pacific Coast June 11, expecting to reach Columbus, O., by 7 o'clock A. M. He had crossed two States on his journey, and made such good time that he decided to keep as far ahead of his schedule time as he could.

Shortly after leaving Seattle Sheneman reached the desert, which extends from Prosser Falls to Umatilla, and in attempting to cross the thirty-five miles sandy fields the tourist nearly lost his life. He could not ride the wheel through the sand and had to dismount and push it ahead of him. All the water in his canteen had been consumed before he had covered half of the desert, and when he reached the Columbia River he fell exhausted on the bank. He leaves for Columbus today.

Cleveland Races.
CLEVELAND, July 31.—The track
fast and an immense crowd at Glenview
today.

The 2:30-class trotting, purse \$2000; Walter S. in straight heat; best time, 2:13.4. Black Seth was second and Pat Watson third.

Free-for-all pacing, purse \$2500; Frank Aaron in straight heat; best time, 2:34. Joe Patchen was second and Robert J. third.

The 2:17-class trotting, purse \$2000, undisturbed on account of darkness; Rifle won third and fifth heats; best time, 2:13.4. Angelus won first and second heats; best time, 2:13.4. Tillie Young won fourth heat in 2:13.4.

The Chesterfield Cup.
LONDON, July 31.—The Chesterfield cup (handicap), value £300, 380 sovereigns, part in specie, added to a sweepstakes of 15 sovereigns each, for three-year-olds and upward, was won by Theodore Bald's Phoebe Apollo, from eleven starters at Goodwood today. The Duke of Westminster's Tampon was second, and George Lambton's Red Hat was third.GROCERY STORE BURNED OUT.
The Fire Occurred Early in the
Morning.

Shortly before 2 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the rear of F. W. Watkins' grocery store, at the north-west corner of Georgia Bell and Washington streets.

An alarm of fire was turned in from box No. 83 at the corner of Seventeenth and Figueroa streets, and the department was soon on the scene.

The fire spread rapidly and the entire store was enveloped in flames. A great quantity of water was soon playing on the seat of the fire, and it was speedily got under control.

The loss will be about \$1500 on stock and building, fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Cow Feeding Experiments.
(American Cultivator.) In the trans-
actions of the Highland Society Mr.
Speil contributes an article on "The
Effects of Food on Milk and Butter,"
which is a notable addition to the
opinions expressed on this controversial
subject. Mr. Speil's experiments
consisted in the feeding of four cows
in the first instance for four to five
weeks on different rations, adding a
fifth cow when the quantity of milk be-
gan to fall off considerably, and a sixth
when the quantity of milk began to
increase. The results of the experiment
of lactation approached its termina-
tion. The quantity and quality of the
milk were not the only points tested,
for its chemical composition was also
determined by ascertaining what propor-
tion of the fat was left in the skim-
milk and the butterfat. The results
also taken of the quality of the butter
produced from different kinds of
food, and of any increase or decrease
in the live weight of the cows.

The following are Mr. Speil's conclusions:

(1.) That at least two foods, viz., young, fresh grass (and brewers') grains, have the power of lowering the percentage of fat in the milk, and that other two, viz., vetches and dehydrated cottonseed cake, have a tendency to increase it. This effect of grains and grass upon the quality of the milk is well known to all dairymen. In both of these foods it seems to be combined with a tendency to increase the yield of milk, and the probability is that the increased flow is the cause of the low quality, so that, if judiciously used, this effect of both foods may be turned to good account.

(2.) That most changes of food seem to be followed by an increase of fat in the milk, but there is a strong tendency for the milk to return to what may be called its normal condition. The maximum or minimum of fat seems to be reached in about ten days, and with another thirty the probability is that the milk will be returned to near its normal condition.

(3.) That the solids other than fat in the milk seem to rise or fall in much the same manner as the fats, although to a less degree.

(4.) That an increase of oil in the food does not seem to give any increase of fat in the milk. This is clearly shown during the period that linseed cake was used. The food was of good quality as much oil as the previous food, and yet on only one occasion (second week) did the milk contain a higher percentage of fat.

(5.) That the effect of food is more marked in the quality of the butter produced than the quantity. Like the fat in the milk, the yield of butter seems to attain its maximum about the middle of the second week, after which it decreases, attaining the normal about the end of the fifth week.

(6.) That some foods seem to produce milk from which a greater percentage of the fat can be recovered by churning than others.

(7.) That the greatest difference in the effects of the foods was seen in the quality of the butter. In fact, most foods seem to have some effect on the flavor, melting point or keeping qualities of the butter produced by their use. The butter from the use of linseed cake had a rancid smell, by the third or fourth day, while that from the consumption of oats, beans or dehydrated cottonseed cake did not reach the same stage when kept in a warm part of the house till about ten days later.

(8.) That some foods produce butter which retains much more water than others, and butters which have a large percentage of water in them seem usually to be of second or third class quality. Only a few of the butters were tested for pure fat, and it is to be regretted that that were not, for it is evident that the percentage of water in a butter contains not only determinative, but also a necessary factor in accurately estimating the churnability of the fat in milk. Like the fat in the milk, the water in the butter seems to have a strong tendency to revert to near normal conditions.

Cooking a Meal.
J. W. Johnson was taken to the Receiving Hospital early this morning and died of insanity. He had a lighted gasoline stove in the back yard at his house on Fourteenth Street, near Grand avenue, and said he was trying to cook a meal.Citicura
Skin
Remedies
Are Pure
Sweet Gentle
And Most
Economical

Becomes as quickly effective. Sold throughout the world. British depot: FRANKS, TREVETT & BOWEN, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. U.S.A. depot: FRED BROWN CO., 100 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

3/4
of a Century
Fred BROWN'S
Jamaica
GINGERhas been curing the ills
of human kind. A spec-
ific for all stomach trou-
bles. Sold everywhere.Ask for
Fred Brown's
GingerFRED BROWN CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.COW FEEDING EXPERIMENTS.
(American Cultivator.) In the trans-
actions of the Highland Society Mr.
Speil contributes an article on "The
Effects of Food on Milk and Butter,"
which is a notable addition to the
opinions expressed on this controversial
subject. Mr. Speil's experiments
consisted in the feeding of four cows
in the first instance

AUGUST 1, 1896.

BANKS.

OLDEST AND LARGEST BANK IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles, Cal.
Capital (paid up) \$200,000
Surplus and reserve \$200,000
Directors—W. H. Perry, J. F. Child, J. P. Francis, C. R. Thom, I. W. Hellman, Jr., H. W. Hellman, A. Glavin, T. L. Duque, I. W. Hellman.
Special collection department. Correspondence invited. Safe deposit boxes for rent.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

New Location, N. E. Corner Main and Second Streets.

J. F. SARTORI, President
MAURICE S. HELLMAN, Vice-President
W. D. LONGYEAR, Cashier
8 per cent. interest paid on Term, 8 per cent. on Ordinary Deposits.
Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8 o'clock, to receive deposits.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

Capital and Profits \$750,000.

OFFICERS: J. M. C. MARBLE, President
H. M. CHURCHILL, Vice-President
H. M. LUTZ, Cashier
A. HADLEY, Assistant Cashier
D. B. RADFORD, Assistant Cashier
B. L. ROBERTS, Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS: J. W. Hellman, J. F. Sartori, W. L. Graves
H. J. Fleischman, C. A. Shaw, F. O. Johnson
J. H. Shankland, J. H. Graves, M. L. Fleming
Maurice S. Hellman, W. D. Longyear.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

TIME TABLE ARCADE DEPOT.

San Francisco, Sacramento, East, via Ogden.

Portland, Or.—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

El Paso and East—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Riverside, Redlands, San Bernardino—Lv 8:00 a.m.

San Bernardino—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Chicago—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Covina, San Dimas, Lordsburg—Lv 8:00 a.m.

Arcadia, Monterey, Duarte—Lv 8:00 a.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

Pasadena—Lv 8:00 a.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

MOTHERS, Do You Know

that Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pritchard. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pritchard and his assigns to use the word "Castoria" and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?

Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was because Castoria had been proven to be absolutely harmless?

Do You Know that 35 average doses of Castoria are furnished for 35 cents, or one cent a dose?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.

The fac-simile signature of Dr. H. Pritchard is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pritchard's Castoria.

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

An Old Soldier's Ideas.

LOS ANGELES, July 30.—(To the Editor of The Times.) When we took up arms in 1861 we did it to protect our country. If we cast our votes for McKinley and protection we will again be voting to protect and save our country against utter ruin and financial depression. Should the free silverites elect their man, suffering will be the portion of every laboring man and his family, and the crisis will affect the country more than the rebellion did. The bonded indebtedness of this country cannot be paid unless we vote a tariff to pay it. No tariff means a bankrupt government. Free coinage of silver, without a tariff to keep foreign silver out, means that all foreign governments can dump their silver on to us, to be coined into 50-cent dollars. No protective tariff means that foreign manufacturers can dump their manufactured articles on to us while our manufacturers and working men will need to lie idle without work enough to even earn a 50-cent dollar.

It is just as much the old soldier's duty now to protect his country with his ballot as it was his duty from 1861 to 1865 to protect his country with his gun. Soldiers, vote as you fought—right and protection.

EUGENE CUPPLES, An old Democratic soldier, now for McKinley and protection.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

They Will Soon Commence—Great Results Expected.

The dates of the forthcoming Farmers' Institutes are now settled, and arrangements fully made to make these meetings in the highest sense educational. Owing to the fact that the dates set for the Santa Barbara and Ventura Institutes were the same as the opening of the University at Berkeley, the institutes at Colton, Carpinteria and Fillmore, were postponed. The institutes will be held as follows: El Cajon, August 24 and 25; Fallbrook, August 26 and 27; Fullerton, August 28 and 29; Pomona, August 31 and September 1; San Gabriel, September 2 and 3; Santa Monica, September 4 and 5. At the Pomona and Santa Monica Institutes the experience of stations will be made prominent, and probably one or more sessions will be held at the stations. These institutes promise even better than those of the past. An unusual array of talent has been secured to aid in conducting them. A. J. Cook of Pomona has charge of the arrangements in Southern California.

CAMPAIGN SPEAKERS.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN LEAGUE IS READY FOR BATTLE.

Arrangements have been made for the Housing Opening Demonstration—A Number of Speakers Promised for the Occasion. Music and Refreshments.

Every detail necessary to make the opening of the new headquarters of the Young Men's Republican League a decided success has been covered by the committees in charge, and the club is in a position to entertain the large crowd that will be in attendance.

The new rooms are located in the Stowell Block, No. 226 South Spring street, lately occupied by the Los Angeles Athletic Club. The list of prominent speakers engaged for the evening includes an oratorical treat that will justify the attendance of every voter, regardless of politics.

The Young Men's Republican League, with its large membership in this city, cooperating with auxiliary branches throughout the Sixth Congressional District, makes it one of the most powerful organizations in Southern California. It is affiliating with the National League of Republican Clubs, which has its headquarters in Chicago, and will come in direct contact with the people and the voters during the campaign.

The Committee on Arrangements composes the following active young men: Wilbur O. Dow, A. Waldie, W. M. Blakely, F. P. Frost, D. P. Harrison, George W. F. Frost, D. P. Harrison, George W. F. Frost, D. P. Harrison.

Among the speakers scheduled to appear and address the meeting are: Ex-Gov. H. H. Markham, Hon. Robert H. Hall, Judge B. N. Smith and Messrs. J. R. Newberry, Luther G. Brown, Frank A. Gibson, Henry T. Gage, J. C. Rives, S. M. Haskell, W. O. Riddle and L. L. Nelson.

The vice-presidents for the evening comprise the following named well-known citizens:

Judge Leon Shaw, A. Hartwell, Ex-Gov. Markham, C. Luckenbach, J. R. Newberry, Dr. R. Hagan, S. M. Haskell, W. H. Kingsbury, W. E. Perry, Fred L. Barker, R. E. Wirsching, J. A. Nelson, W. M. Hlat, I. B. Noble, Walter L. Webb, T. E. Newlin, W. E. Perry, J. R. Newberry, Col. R. J. Northam, Hancock Banning, W. L. Hollingsworth, C. E. Slosson, J. W. Long, G. Alexander, F. A. Gibson, A. W. Sanborn, Dan Freeman, A. W. Sanborn, J. Lindley, O. T. Johnson, J. H. Trout, A. C. Billicke, F. Dominguez, L. M. Umstead, B. C. Widner, J. W. Vaughn, John Straum, Gen. H. O. Boughton, Judge Smith, H. T. Gage, W. E. Perry, C. E. Day, R. D. Scrivner, W. F. Haas, C. C. Bonnell, John Burr, Frank Rader, J. W. Barber, J. C. Compton, C. Wilde, W. E. Arthur, Judge Clark, Col. H. G. Ois, Louis Gottschalk, W. H. Cook, L. C. Denio, J. H. de la Monte, N. C. Young, C. T. Dearing, M. H. Weinst, C. L. Strange, John McDonald, J. H. Drain, Judge McKinley, D. Flint, H. Bonebrake, S. Hutton, R. N. Bulla, Gen. H. A. Pierce, John G. Gib, W. A. White, W. G. Cochran, H. C. Clements, Thomas Holmes, Harry E. Brook, J. F. Francis, A. B. Conrad, L. F. Vetter, E. E. Gray, H. Z. Osborne, E. C. Klokke, C. E. Cross, L. E. Moore, F. K. Almsworth, J. W. Hinton, E. C. Hine.

Local clubs and political organizations in the county are invited to join with the league in a general jollification. Music and refreshments have been secured for the evening.

PREPARING FOR WORK.

Well-attended Meeting of the Second Ward Republican Club.

The recently-organized Second Ward Republican Club met in the hall of the Jones lock last evening to perfect its organization, and arrange for permanent club quarters.

J. H. de la Monte, temporary chairman of the club, called the meeting to order and asked for the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. The report was read by George Reed, Jr., chairman of the committee, and at its conclusion a number of amendments were made. Among these was one providing that applicants for admission could be received into the club, upon signing the roll and pledging allegiance to the Republican party and the Second Ward Republican Club.

The by-laws, as amended and adopted, provided for the election of permanent officers, the appointment of an executive committee of five members, a committee on membership, committee on campaign and a committee on house and entertainment. The dues were fixed at 25 cents a month, and the same amount required for an admission fee.

The question of permanent quarters was discussed, and the information was given that the McKinley Club is preparing to lease the rooms formerly occupied by the California Club, and these quarters, on one evening of the week, could be secured by the Second Ward Club. The matter was referred to the temporary chairman and secretary.

The question of the election of permanent officers developed some discussion as to the proper time to elect these officers. Dr. W. H. de la Monte, second in command, favored the postponement of the election for two weeks, in order to allow of a thorough understanding on the merits possessed by each nominee, and made a motion to that effect, which was adopted.

It was decided to make the nominations last evening, and accordingly the following were named for the positions specified: President, J. H. de la Monte, and W. A. Gould; vice-presidents, J. G. Kenyon, Dr. Willis, Thomas Doss and M. Nelson; secretary, L. V. Youngworth; marshal, Hampton Hutton; Executive Committee, C. E. Day, J. H. Martin, Thomas Goss, George Reed, Jr., A. Crane, E. Field, D. Barnard, W. E. Ludlow, J. Stedman, Mr. Cole and Mr. Bailey. The club adjourned to meet in two weeks at the same place.

Better City Government.

A meeting of the Organizational Committee of the League for a Better City Government was held last evening in the rooms of the Merchants' Association, and it finally adopted a plan of organization. The Central League has been called to meet at Music Hall next Thursday evening, August 6, and a permanent organization will then be completed.

BANKRUPT SALE OF MILLINERY GOODS.

At "The Margrave," 125 South Spring street.

Commencing Wednesday morning, July 31, at 10 o'clock. The undersigned purchased the above goods at Sheriff's sale Tuesday, July 30, at a great sacrifice, and will give the public the benefit of his purchase. Come early and take your choice at one-half the regular price.

All these goods must be sold during the next three days. First come, first served.

W. B. NORVELL.

LAND CASES.

Government Prosecution to Be Continued on New Lines.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)
WASHINGTON, July 31.—A complete change of policy in the method of government prosecution of railroads in the West, to recover lands erroneously patented to them, is provided for in directions issued by the Secretary of the Interior to the Commission of the General Land office.

In this a rule is laid down that all railroads against which suits are now pending for violation of patent under the act of March 3, 1875, shall make a showing as to the bona fide purchasers from the road of lands patented, similar to the showing made in the cases of the Burlington and Missouri River and Union Pacific roads. Similar recommendations for the dismissal of suits wherein non-bona fide purchasers may retain title will hereafter be made by the department in all these cases. The proceedings accordingly can be hereafter instituted under the act of March 3, 1875.

RAILROAD RECORD.

DEFUNCT AT LAST.

THE NEVADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD SURRENDERS ITS PROPERTY.

Southern Pacific Protests Against Its Assessment—Gov. Budd Thinks Its Statements Misleading—Meeting of the Joint Traffic Association.

Judge Dillon, attorney for the California Eastern Railway Company, yesterday placed before the Nevada Southern Railway Company a quit-claim deed from the old Nevada Southern Company, to its successor in interest, the California Eastern Railway. The deed is under seal and Judge Dillon says it is made by authority of the stockholders and directors of the old company. It conveys the road, formerly the property of the Nevada Southern, now in operation between Blake and Manuel, in San Bernardino county. This apparently winds up the affairs of that much litigated road and Mayor Billy Carson at the same time.

A KICK FROM THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

SACRAMENTO, July 31.—E. B. Ryan, attorney for the Southern Pacific Company, appeared before the Board of Equalization today and stated

The Times-Mirror Company,

PUBLISHERS OF

The Los Angeles Times, Daily, Sunday and Weekly

H. G. OTIS, President and General Manager.
L. E. MORSE, Vice-President. MARIAN OTIS-CHANDLER, Secretary.
ALBERT MC FARLAND, Treasurer.

Office: Times Building, First and Broadway.
Counting Room, first floor (telephone 29.) Subscription department in front basement
(telephone 27.) Editorial Room, second floor (telephone 674.)

PRINCIPAL EASTERN AGENTS:—E. KATZ, 230 TEMPLE COURT BUILDING, NEW YORK.

The Los Angeles Times

FOUNDED DECEMBER 4, 1881.

VOLUME XXXI. FIFTEENTH YEAR.
FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT SERVICE—OVER 50,000 MILES OF LEASED WIRES
DAILY by Carrier, 75 cents a month; by Mail, \$9.00 a year; SUNDAY, \$5.00; WEEKLY, \$1.75

Sworn Net Average Daily Circulation for 12 Mos. of 1895—15,111
Sworn Net Average Daily Circulation for 6 Mos. of 1896—18,416

Exceeding the net circulation of any other two Los Angeles daily papers.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter

AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

ORPHEUM—Vaudeville.

The Republican Standard-Bearers.

FOR
President, WILLIAM MCKINLEY.
Vice-President, GARRET A. HOBART.

REWARD.

Ten dollars reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of persons caught stealing the Times from the premises of subscribers.

The Times-Mirror Company.

TO OUT-OF-TOWN READERS.

Subscribers to the Times visiting the country or seaside during the summer months, can have the Daily sent to them for a week, or longer, by mail, by prepaying for the same at the publication office, or can order and pay through their city carrier.

AT SEASIDE RESORTS—The Times is sent to Santa Monica, Long Beach and San Pedro by special pony express, and it is forwarded to Avalon by a steam yacht chartered especially for the purpose. At all of the last-named resorts a prompt bicycle or horse delivery is made, and patrons who order their paper delivered through The Times' local agents at these places will receive it much earlier than if taken through the mails.

A CASE IN POINT.

The Times has received the following communication from a correspondent residing in Los Angeles, who requests that his name be not published:

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 30.—(To the Editor of The Times): If, as you say, should there be free and unlimited coinage of silver, gold will go to a premium. I would like to ask a question: I own a small home, actually worth \$2000 in gold today. I have a \$1000 mortgage on this home, payable in gold coin, due November, 1898. Now, if gold should go to a premium, of say 100 per cent., as I understand you, then to pay this \$1000 mortgage would require \$2000 in silver or \$1000 in gold. Would not my home, worth \$2000 in gold today, be worth \$4000 in silver in 1898?

LABORER.

With gold at a premium over silver of 100 per cent., it would require, as stated, 2000 50-cent dollars or 1000 gold dollars to pay the \$1000 mortgage. The mortgagee would find it virtually as hard to obtain the 2000 50-cent dollars as it would be now to obtain \$2000 in gold. He would be fortunate, indeed, if he found steady employment even on that basis, in the midst of the general panic and distress which would inevitably follow the sudden and violent overturning of our monetary standard, with the consequent unsettling of all values. Still more fortunate would he be if he should have his wages advanced somewhat, so that he would receive a larger number of 50-cent dollars than he now receives of 100-cent dollars. Supposing that he now receives, for a week's work, fifteen dollars, worth 100 cents each. He would be fortunate, indeed, if under the free-coinage regime he should receive twenty dollars, worth 50 cents each, for his week's work.

It is obvious from the foregoing that under free coinage a mortgagee calling for the payment of \$1000 in gold coin or its equivalent would require nearly or quite twice as many days' labor for its payment as are now required. Now, as to the value of the home in question, should the free-coinage scheme go into effect. A home now worth \$2000 in gold (which means also that it is worth \$2000 in any other kind of money, for one dollar of our money is worth, under the present system, precisely the same as any other dollar) would be worth 4000 50-cent dollars, provided there were no depreciation of real estate values as a consequence of the violent change in our monetary standard. But it is altogether probable that there would be a considerable shrinkage in the actual values of real estate—that is to say, in the values as measured by gold—though apparently an increase. The unsettled conditions which must inevitably follow the adoption of free-silver coinage, the increased cost of living, not compensated for by increased wages, the loss of employment by many, and the general distress, which could not be avoided, would cause thousands of wage-earners to lose the homes upon which they have paid a part of the purchase price, through inability to pay the remainder. A large amount of property would thus be thrown upon the market, and depreciation of values would necessarily ensue.

The home now worth \$2000 in 100-cent dollars would perhaps be worth, under free coinage, \$2000 in 50-cent dollars, or \$1500 in actual par value. It might be worth more. It might even be worth \$4000 in 50-cent dollars, though this is extremely doubtful. But even if worth the latter figure in depreciated money, its par value would

merely remain the same as now; while the \$1000 mortgage, as we have already seen, would virtually double.

HIS EVER-OPEN MOUTH.

Some days ago The Times, in speaking of Mr. Bryan's candidacy for President, without the slightest qualification for that office beyond his ever-open

budget of sugar-coated sentences and gracefully-rounded periods, said: "Give the boy orator of the Platte room enough and he will be sure to hang himself long before election day."

This prophecy bids fair now to be realized much sooner than the most sanguine of Republican well-wishers could have expected. Senator Faulkner, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, may not be as valuable an orator as Bryan, but he is a good deal abler politician, and has forgotten more about managing a political campaign (and especially a Presidential one) than Bryan can ever hope to learn. And here is what he says about the Parrot of the Platte:

"Bryan talks too much. He should be kept quiet until the campaign opens, and then he should not be allowed to speak without preparation. His speeches are not up to the standard of his Chicago speech and will not be unless he has ample opportunity to prepare himself, and I have noticed considerable criticism upon some of his off-hand efforts. His enemies are on his trail, and they are ever ready to pick up and make use of any silly or injudicious remark he may chance to let fall. His proper course now is to remain silent and baffle up some of the personal joy he feels at being selected as the candidate of his party."

It is very evident that the more sagacious leaders in the Democratic ranks, not including those who have "bolted" the Chicago convention, like Cleveland, Whitney and Perry Belmont, have already begun to see the necessity of either locking Mr. Bryan up in a close room till after election day; or of injecting into his speeches some utterances that are more in keeping with the political exigencies of the day, and not quite so much like the New York fire "Jake's" hyperbole of "Old Goddess of Liberty chained to a rock."

If the election of 1880 could have come off in July of that year, the American people would have spoiled one of the grandest soldiers of the age, to make an indifferent President. But owing to his own indiscreet utterances, Hancock receded in popular estimation, while Garfield advanced proportionately toward victory. It will be so in the present instance.

Bryan is an eloquent speaker, but his brilliant word-pictures, revamped till they have acquired a chestnut flavor, are all there is to him. The prominence of Clay and Webster arose, not from the use of glowing rhetoric, but from the sound logic and plain common-sense that lay behind it. We regret to say that Bryan's speeches remind us of a "dickie" bosom with no shirt behind it.

SENATOR SHERMAN.

Hon. John Sherman, in answer to a Los Angeles correspondent, acknowledging receipt of a copy of the "McKinley Number" of the Los Angeles Times, writes the following letter, which The Times is at liberty to print:

MANFIELD (O.), July 27, 1896.

My dear sir: Your note of the 18th was duly received, and shortly afterward the very remarkable number of the Los Angeles Times, the speeches of Stewart and Jones are especially overlooked. I quoted some passages from Stewart in one of my speeches, and they gave him great trouble; but the passages you quote from both Jones and Stewart are much stronger than any I have found. I will verify the quotations by the Congressional Globe, and will use passages of them in a speech I expect soon to make. Very truly yours, JOHN SHERMAN.

The "binding" utterances of Senators Jones and Stewart in 1874—a year after the alleged "crime of 1873"—touching the money question, wherein they declared unqualifiedly for gold—make good campaign material for Republican use in the year of grace (and wheels) 1896. These speeches will be found in the "McKinley Number," a second edition of which has been printed for the use of clubs, committees and "all hands."

It is an open question, so far, as to whether the spasmodic endorsement of Mr. Bryan at St. Louis is going to do that enthusiastic young orator any real and substantial good. There are some States in which it will gain him a degree of support, notably in the section in which he resides, but there are States, like California and Oregon, where the capitalists and manufacturers have a wholesome dread of Populism; and in such States the Populist endorsement will prove an injury.

WHEELS—BUZZING WHEELS.

That ancient legal and political curio, Zach. Montgomery makes a grotesque attempt in the columns of a local, freshly-flopped and steadily-waning Demo-Populist organ—the "Herald"—to answer some of the plain truths about money which have been presented in these columns. The gist of his contention is that the alleged "crime of 1873" destroyed the demand for silver, for minting purposes, and so forced down the price. This modern Don Quixote is evidently not aware that the act of February 12, 1873, established the trade dollar, containing 420 grains, and that between 1873 and 1878 nearly 32,000,000 of these dollars were coined. During the same period the coinage of subsidiary silver was greatly increased, the total coinage for those years amounting to about \$48,000,000 in addition to the trade dollars, or some \$80,000,000 of silver coinage, in all, during the period intervening between the "crime of 1873" and the restoration of the "standard" silver dollar to coinage in 1878. Since the latter date, standard dollars to the amount of \$429,289,916 have been coined, and subsidiary silver to the amount of \$38,371,349.

The total number of silver dollars coined from the establishment of the mint, in 1792, to 1873, was slightly in excess of \$8,000,000. In other words, nearly sixty times as many silver dollars have been coined during the twenty-three years since the "crime of 1873" as were coined during the eighty-one years of free coinage, between 1792 and 1873.

The spectacle of Zach. Montgomery butting his head against the solid wall of such facts as these is amusing, not to say exasperating. The Herald-Montgomery politico-religio-legal aggregation is a holy show at best.

The New York Journal of Commerce says the cause of good government and sound finance will be promoted by the astounding folly committed at Chicago. Already there is evidence to show that the opinion here expressed is going to be verified. Thousands, yes probably millions, of voters who, during many previous Presidential elections, have given but slight thought to the political issues presented for their consideration have, this year, had their conceptions of right so rudely startled by the doctrines enunciated in the Democratic and Populist platforms that they have "pulled themselves together" and done a whole lot of thinking. "There must now be," says the Journal of Commerce, "four months of education of the people as to the issue involved, but of the result no one who knows the American people and is familiar with their history for thirty years can doubt. This country is not going to plow under its crops and burn its mills and inaugurate a paradise of fools."

August Reymert of New York, brother of T. D. Reymert, the attorney of this city, is probably the best known Scandinavian in the Eastern States, and has twice stumped New York, New Jersey and Connecticut for Cleveland, the Scandinavian element being very strong in those States. Mr. Reymert, who has been a strong Democrat all his life, will go on the stump again this year, but not for the Democratic party. He writes to his brother as follows: "I am, of course, for McKinley and rational government. The western and southern fellows must be crazy, to say the least. I mean the Silverites and Populists. I hate to leave the Democratic party, but an honest and intelligent man cannot ratify the Chicago convention's doings. I suppose and presume, however, that the machine Democrats through the country, must, for the sake of their organizations, stand for Bryan. The outlook is certainly threatening."

"It is probable," says the Springfield, Mass., Union, "that as the election of McKinley becomes more probable, business conditions will improve." The opinion expressed by the Union is also that of hundreds of other leading newspapers in the country, and it is that belief that will largely help to elect McKinley. The result desired will find ways and means to accomplish the result. And if, in addition to this, the people will bring themselves to the belief that the election of Mr. Bryan would have a disastrous effect, the two conditions necessary for the maintenance of sound financial systems and for the restoration of business prosperity would be assured. McKinley represents financial and commercial prosperity, whereas Bryan as the representative of the Chicago platform, stands for the exact contrary.

The Traction Company has the finest street cars in Los Angeles, and it is admitted that the service given by the company is equal to any street-car service in the State. This efficiency is especially noteworthy, because the manager of the line is a woman. The Traction Company runs cars, but it does not attempt to run politics. Perhaps this is why President Teed, of the City Council, with such a hoodlum-like grace, shouted "Rats" on Thursday when the question of a competing line was before the Council, and then referred to Mr. Hook as a "skele-ton." It is just possible that Los Angeles could manage to get along better without a Teed than it could without a Hook.

There are in this country hundreds of thousands of Democrats who thoroughly comprehend all the disasters which the free-trade policy of the present administration has precipitated on the nation. This fact is so palpable that, when taken in conjunction with their desire and determination to maintain

the currency of the country on a sound and honest basis, it should tell them, without additional prompting, wherein they can best discharge their duty to their country, both as citizens and Democrats, and there are good reasons for believing that they will do their utmost to assist in maintaining sound money and restoration of business prosperity.

The tailors of San Francisco are going on a big strike against the "sweating" system in vogue in that city, which is both inhuman and un-American. It is the direct outgrowth of the Wilson Tariff Bill, which has flooded the market with foreign goods. The importers must have money to pay their English creditors so they are worked up into cheap suits at any price, so they can be sold. With a protective tariff to exclude these goods, tailors could charge better prices and therefore afford to pay better wages to employees.

One of the leading and reputable commercial agencies, with an office in this city, has on file an elaborate exposé of the disturbed and rotten internal affairs of a pretentious Democratic newspaper, edited by an ass, who is also a cad. The report indicates crookedness and involves the misuse of funds—funds not belonging to the callow investor. The newspaper has been losing ground for a long time past, and is the victim of frequent changes of control and notorious mismanagement.

The utterances of Robert Fitzsimmons, the king of the pugilistic hat-rotors, seldom find publicity in these degenerate days, but he is reported as having said: "Corbett is a cur, or he would not go into the ring with a stiff like that Sharkey." From a careful observance of Mr. Fitzsimmons's movements during the past eighteen months, there are some who incline to a belief that Mr. Fitzsimmons would rather walk into a ring to do battle with Sharkey, the "stiff," than with Corbett, the "cur."

In reply to several letters inquiring about State elections antedating the great Presidential battle, The Times would state that Alabama will elect a full State ticket in August; Vermont, Maine and Arkansas will hold gubernatorial elections between the 1st and 14th of September; and Georgia and Florida will elect their Governors in October. There will be nothing after that until McKinley cuts a watermelon and asks Mr. Bryan to sit by and have some of the products of a Canton farm.

Messrs. Passell and Blanchard were the only members of the City Council who voted on Thursday against the further postponement of the forfeiture of the Davies street car franchise, which has been practically given up until recently, when it was revived in the shape of a half-hour mule service for the evident purpose of preventing the construction of a competing line across the river.

Maj. McKinley, in replying to the address of the Knoxville (Pa.) delegation of workmen who called upon him on Thursday, said truly that "a depreciated currency would work disaster to the interests of the people, and to none more than to those of the working men and producers." The people are beginning to understand this fact, and the cause of repudiation is losing ground accordingly.

So Mrs. Yardie-Buller, nee Kirkham of Oakland, got the best of her Buller-headed husband in that divorce suit. A friend at our elbow said it would be a wholesome lesson to American girls who were being courted by Brits. This is a good deal like the Irish judge who sentenced a criminal to death, saying: "You are to be hanged in the fall two weeks from Friday, and I hope it will be a war-zing to ye."

The Republican State Central Committee has opened headquarters for the campaign of 1896 in room 166, Palace Hotel San Francisco. The officers and members of the committee, announce that they desire to meet Republicans from every part of the State, and they extend to such visitors a cordial invitation to visit headquarters when in San Francisco and make themselves at home.

It is all easy enough for Democrats away out here in the "wild and woolly West" to talk about a fusion between the Democrats and the Populists. But down in Georgia, Alabama and several other Southern States, there are several stolen Governorships in the past, the memories of which rise like specters to defeat the chances of such a compromise.

The arrival of Buckley's right bower in this city leads up to a belief that the Southern Pacific Railway Company has designs upon the Democratic convention to be held in Ventura next week. The money spent by that corporation to control the political affairs of this State would have built them a line of double track all the way from San Francisco to Chicago.

The expense of maintaining a carrier-pigeon service between San Francisco and the Farrallon Islands is nothing compared with the benefits to arise therefrom. Had such a service been established in 1888 the valuable cargo of the ship Noonday might have been saved. She struck a rock near those islands.

The discovery and utilization of metals which take the place of silver in the arts and sciences has had much to do with forcing down the price of the latter metal. Nickel and aluminum are steadily encroaching upon the use

of silver for other than money purposes.

Certainly the United States is a great and powerful nation, and is able to act independently of Europe in many things. But even the United States cannot make eighteen inches measure a yard, nor a pint of molasses fill a quart measure. Never—or "hardly ever."

The mysterious disappearance of Mr. "Bloody Briddles" Waite has been relieved by the statement that the Colorado reclusé is coming out to stump the Centennial State for Bryan; and the infant Cicero is vainly endeavoring to find out the name of the man who first said: "Save me from my friends!"

"Our creed," says Maj. McKinley, "embraces an honest dollar, an untainted national credit, adequate revenues for the uses of the government, protection to labor and industry, preservation of the home market and reciprocity which will extend our foreign markets."

The San Jose News is never given to compliments in any alarming degree, but its impeachment of Mr. Cleveland's veracity is given in a single line. It says that "any man who will fish will lie." That's tough on Grover, and a good deal worse than what Tillman said.

San Francisco is having a hard time with a crooked majority in her Board of Supervisors, one of whom is the proprietor of a doggerly on the Barbary Coast. He defeated a well-known merchant, Grove P. Ayers at the last election. Comment is quite unnecessary.

There should be a proper channel dredged out by the government at once to enable line-of-battleships like the Oregon to go to the Mare Island Navy-yard, whenever her officers so desire. And San Francisco will never be a first-class harbor till this is done.

The declaration of a San Francisco veterinary that the markets of that city are full of glandered pork and beef affected by tuberculosis is calculated to inspire one with a profound respect for the grocer who puts sand in his sugar and chicken in his coffee.

The way that England disposed of the case of Dr. Jameson and his associate filibusters, gives one some respect for old Mrs. Rule Britannia after all. In America they would have had two long and expensive trials, followed up by a nole prosequi.

The brave Sheriff of Nevada county who lost his life in trying to arrest a highwayman, should be remembered by an annual pension of at least \$1000 to his family. Such valuable services are often forgotten in the hurry of everyday life.

Spain could not pay for the warships she had ordered, and now they are likely to be sold to Japan. She shows by this her inability to conquer Cuba, and a recognition of the independence of that island is now in order.

The Popocrat campaign will not be formally opened in Illinois until after August 10, as Gov. Altgeld advises postponement until after that date. As a matter of course, what Altgeld says "goes" in Popocrat councils.

The city of San Francisco is the same city which banished an ex-Mayor and a dozen crooked officials just forty years ago. Supervisors with itching palms would do well to read up on local history.

A New York afternoon paper recently had a half-column marine disaster headed: "A Sound Steamer Disabled." The possibilities of the English language seem to be inexhaustible.

MEN AND WOMEN OF THE COAST

R. N. Fairbanks, grandson of the great sales manufacturer of the United States, is visiting in the City of Mexico.

Prof. William H. Hudson of Stanford University, accompanied by his wife, is enjoying his vacation by taking a trip to Alaska.

Dr. D. H. Mann right worthy Grand Templar, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is making a visit to the Northwest in the interests of the order of Good Templars.

Editor S. B. Griffin of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, author of "Mexico Today," will visit Mexico for the purpose of gathering material for the revision of the book.

William Dean Howells, the famous American author, will probably visit Mexico this winter, and Charles Dudley Warner of Harper's Magazine, will very likely accompany him.

Prof. U. P. Hedrick of the State Agricultural College, Corvallis, Or., reports that there is a fair crop of fruit in Eastern Oregon, but that it is a complete failure in the Willamette Valley.

Rev. Edward Davis, the "gentleman of versatility," is in Portland, Or. Mr. Davis, who is the pastor of the Christian Church at Oakland, has been given a month's vacation, during which he will deliver a few lectures.

Capt. Frank J. Ives, surgeon in the regular army stationed at St. Augustine, Fla., recently spent several days in Yuma, Ariz., the guest of his brother, Lieut. E. S. Ives, president of the Arizona Improvement Company.

Dr. George Taylor Watson, president of the University of North Carolina, and a brother of Col. P. H. Winston of Spokane, Wash., has accepted the position of President of the University of Texas, and will soon remove to the latter State.

J. F. Kennedy, one of the well-known contractors of San Francisco, and an old-time friend of Col. J. G. Day, who has the contract for the government locks at the cascades in Oregon, accompanied by his wife and son, is in Portland, Or.

Capt. H. G. Morse, one of the pioneer steamship captains of the Pacific Coast, formerly captain of the steamer Dakota, running between San Francisco and the Sound, and now captain of the Alameda, running between Australia, and San Francisco, is staying at the Fife, Tacoma, Wash.

William S. Jameson of Puebla, Mex., the sugar expert, is a nephew of Joseph H. Smith of Washington, D. C., and a warm personal friend of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commander of the army of the United States. Mr. Jameson will go to Bangor, Me., his native city, to attend the reception there, to be given in honor of Gen. Miles.

REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK.

EVERY INDICATION THAT MCKINLEY WILL CARRY CALIFORNIA.

A Vigorous Fight Only Needed to Hold Nebraska—No Doubts are Expressed in New York but that the State Will Go Largely Republican—Michigan Still Faithful.

(Portland Oregonian.) C. S. Benedict of San Francisco has been home with a large delegation of the California Shriners. Speaking of the chances of Republican success in California, he says: "The outlook for McKinley is good. California is for him, and throughout the State there is a great deal of enthusiasm over the Republican Presidential nominees. Scores of Democrats in California, who have never voted any other than the Democratic ticket, will next fall vote for McKinley. There is no use of trying to put our country on a free-silver basis, as it would only be for the benefit of a few and a serious detriment to the many."

Nebraska Can Be Held. (Portland, Or., Telegram.) Four years ago Nebraska gave Harrison a vote of 57,227, and a plurality of 4093, and it was a very good Republican year either. Since then Populism has not made any gains. Two years ago the Congressional elections were carried by Republicans and the Legislature then elected sent John M. Thurston to the United States Senate. There are good reasons to warrant a belief that a vigorous fight is only needed to prevent Young Mr. Bryan carrying his own State.

No Doubt of the Result. (New York Journal of Commerce.) On the whole, we believe the cause of good government and honest finance will be promoted by the astonishing folly committed in Chicago. The Democrats and crooks have been represented in both political parties, and timidity in dealing with them has impaired the usefulness of both parties. Now the crooks can go to their own place, for a place has been prepared for them. The Democratic party has been assassinated, and its tenement has been burned. The mentally deficient and the morally delinquent acting together. The lines are drawn between, instead of through the parties. There must now be four months of education of the people as to the issue involved, but of the result no one who knows the American people and is familiar with their history for thirty years can doubt. This country is not going to plow under its crops and burn its mills and inaugurate a paradise of fools.

Will Support the Republicans. (Detroit Journal.) It will be a very easy thing for sound-money Democrats who have less of the New York crowd's policy than they had four years ago, to vote for McKinley and Hobart. And of such it is known there are a great many. The experience of the last three years has taught values that were too costly to be forgotten, and McKinley and Hobart will receive many thousands of votes from men who voted for Cleveland and tariff reform in 1892. The Republican ticket will receive the votes of many thousands of Democrats this year because it stands for protection and prosperity, and of many thousands more because it stands for sound money.

Some Telling Figures. (Kern County Californian.) Of the 4833 replies on the tariff issue returned to the American Agriculturist in response to a request sent to a large number of farmers throughout the country, 3860 favored the McKinley tariff, and only 973 the Wilson-Gorman tariff. This is a record for a tariff question. The test of the question, "Do our agriculturists favor a protective tariff?" About 80 per cent. of those replying said they do not want such a tariff. California farmers and fruit-growers are vitally concerned in the restoration of the tariff on wool, dried fruits, etc.

Significant Departures. (Chicago Inter Ocean.) The attitude of the great literary and religious weeklies in the present campaign is significant. The Outlook, formerly the Christian Union, has been one of the ablest of the conservative silver papers in the East. It has held that the demonization of silver was the cause of most of our financial troubles, and has had, within the last two years, many strong articles, strikingly well written, against gold monometallism. But in the last number the editor denounces the Chicago platform and urges the support of McKinley. Harper's Weekly, for many years the mouthpiece of a platform of protection and tariff reform, announces in the last issue that it will support McKinley. The New York Independent denounces the Chicago platform, and says: "The sole hope is in McKinley and the St. Louis platform. That ticket must win."

Ideal Candidates Both. (From President George E. Green's Address to Republican League of New York.) McKinley and Hobart are the highest types of American citizenship. They stand for honesty, integrity, for loyalty to every American interest, for the protection of every factory, every farm and every freeman. They stand on a platform which means that every industry in the land will receive the protection necessary to its existence and extension. Its platform that declares in unmistakable terms for a currency based on an unvarying standard; a platform that promises a re-inauguration of reciprocity; a development of our sugar industry; an adequate duty on wool and woollens; a platform that discriminates in favor of American shipbuilding against persons, a vigorous and dignified foreign policy, a sympathy with downtrodden people of less fortunate nations, a free market for arbitration for temperance and morality.

Where Republicans Will Gain. (Detroit Journal.) It is not Republicans only who are counting confidence on Democratic defeat this year. Some of the most sagacious Democrats of the country, and nearly all of the ablest Democratic organs have already gone on record with their predictions of Democratic defeat, assuming that silver monometallism would be the financial plank of the party. The leading Democratic organ of the West, the Chicago Chronicle, declares that the Democrats cannot carry a single northern State on a free-silver platform, and will lose several southern States. The New York World and every other prominent Democratic organ of the East have expressed substantial the same views and opinions.

Good Democrats Prefer McKinley. (Seattle Post-Intelligencer.) Imagine a President elected, with the aid of Populist votes, a good deal of a Populist himself and disposed to put their ideas into law, and then read the proposed platform which the "middle-of-the-road" people have given forth of their notions of what the country needs. All the gray-headed clap-trap of former years is there and a lot more stuff as visionary and irrational as the rest. No wonder good Democrats prefer McKinley with all his Republican failings to a man surrounded with the Populist set forth in the proposed platform.

The Broad Principle of Protection. (Robert P. Porter in Chicago Inter Ocean.) "I am entirely in accord with

the Inter Ocean when it says that Gov. McKinley is stronger than his party. This strength is largely due to the fact that Mr. McKinley represents more than any other man the policy of protection to American industry and labor. I am as a Republican very glad to welcome the Democratic friends into the Republican party. They propose to vote with us this time on the broad and patriotic principle of good, safe government against bad, vicious government. That is undoubtedly the first issue in the minds of all patriotic American citizens imbued with a love of the republic."

Prospects of Prosperity. (Springfield Union.) It is probable that as the election of McKinley becomes more probable business conditions will improve. In this critical time the banks that mark up call loans, that reduce their loans made on good mercantile paper, that refuse to act to their own disadvantage. They make matters worse and that will naturally result in more. What is needed now is calmness and demand for prices who can pay outstanding indebtedness should do so, because it makes it easier for others to meet payments and thus relieve the strain. Firmness will improve and patience is now needed. Prosperity is sure to return and better times will come.

California for McKinley. (Portland Oregonian.) Dr. J. H. Hatch, formerly of Portland, now living in San Francisco, says: "While there has been a strong silver sentiment in California, the Republican party will support the St. Louis nominees and platform. That means not only the support of sound money, but protection. I think there is a good show for the Republicans carrying California next fall."

Michigan Still Faithful. (Detroit Journal.) It will be found in November that Michigan is still a Republican State. This is a fight between Republicanism and repudiation; between protection and free trade; between sound money and debased dollars. The party of protection, of sound dollars and sound sense will win.

FITH OF THE COAST PRESS. (Phoenix, Ariz., S. W. Stockman.) While the bicycle has undoubtedly decreased the demand for horse shoes, it is now claimed that bicycle riders are great consumers of beef and that the use of the wheel has perceptibly increased the demand for prime beef. (Seattle, Wash., Post-Intelligencer.) Things are now being evened up. A few months ago some of the people of this country were much distressed at what Ambassador Bayard was doing and now Ambassador Bayard is much distressed at what some of the people of this country have been doing.

(Pomona Record.) Theodore Roosevelt, of the New York Police Board, is a nice, fastidious sort of chap. He has issued an order directing that hereafter in reports of the "pans" shall be displaced in favor of "panes." Our Los Angeles "nieties" should by all means follow such an example.

(Ventura Independent.) Brick-making is progressing rapidly at Michican yard, four of the best horses. The makers, who have just finished a big contract at Redlands, informed the writer that the clay now being worked is the finest which they have found in Southern California, free from stone and grit and easily worked.

(Los Angeles Forcupine.) There is a woman in Nevada left her husband and applied for a divorce upon the grounds that her husband insisted and persisted in calling her baby Grover Cleveland; the court ruling that the same was good and sufficient grounds for action, the divorce was granted.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY.

A Daily Resume of Events for Your Scrap Book.

On August 1 of the years named occurred the following important events in the world's history:

HOLIDAYS.

Saints Peter and Vincula, the Seven Macabees, Faith-Hope-Charity, Pellaigian.

BIRTHS.



Indications Fair.

THE WEATHER.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, July 31.—At 5 a.m., the barometer registered 29.96; at 5 p.m., 29.89. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 59 deg. and 73 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 88 per cent.; 5 p.m., 68 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., northeast, velocity, 1 mile; 5 p.m., velocity, 5 miles. Character of weather, 5 a.m., cloudy; 5 p.m., clear. Maximum temperature, 83 deg.; minimum temperature, 58 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level.

The Times

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

An El Monte young man, to prove that he would never go to the poor-house, shot a hole in his head.

Santa Ana men propose to kill fruit scale by exploding gasoline under the trees. It can be done with a gasoline stove.

A Fresno man is accused of paying counterfeit money for a Chinese lottery ticket. He tried about the only possible way to beat a Chinese lottery.

A party of Los Angeles voyagers have returned from the Channel Islands, bringing with them a number of skulls they found. It is thought there were on the boat as many dead heads as paying passengers.

The city is now in a fair way to learn what the old Spanish records, which have lain for years in the vaults of the city clerk, really contain. A contract has been drawn up between two translators and the city for the performance of the work on these ancient archives, and all that the busy lines hid will shortly be brought to the light of day.

Seashore towns may profit by Santa Monica's example. That town is building two 30,000-gallon tanks for salt water with which to sprinkle the streets. San Diego has used sea water for street sprinkling with satisfactory results. In a section where fresh water is so valuable for crop irrigation as it is in Southern California, the use of sea water on the streets, wherever available, should be encouraged.

Judge Clark has written an important opinion on probate law. The nearest relative of the deceased is a brother in one of the Western States; this relative nominated an administrator and his appointment was contested by the public administrator of this county, on the grounds that a non-resident is not eligible to act as such administrator, hence the same disqualification would lie against a nomination by a non-resident. The opinion covered some nice points of law. A synopsis appears in this morning's Times.

The authorities in San José and Santa Clara counties are taking steps to support the health inspectors in a crusade against cows infested with tuberculosis. It is proposed that dairymen, before their herds are inspected, shall sign an agreement permitting cows to be killed that are found to be infected with tuberculosis. Of the 892 cows thus far inspected, 225 were found to be diseased. In other words, 25 per cent. of this number of dairy cows are afflicted with one of the deadliest diseases known, yet the infected product from the udders of these animals is distributed for use in the stomachs of babes and adults—a constant source of possible infection with the seeds of consumption for tens of thousands of human beings. All tuberculous cows in this State should be killed promptly with or without the owner's permission.

The complications arising in the new school districts of Wiseman and La Mirada are to be regretted. Had the districts been formed about a month earlier they could have disposed of their bonds and entered suitable buildings. The maximum indebtedness that can be incurred by a school district is 5 per cent. of its assessed valuation. The districts referred to were not formed prior to March 1, hence the assessor could make no return upon their valuation, and without a certification from the Auditor of the Board of Supervisors could take no legal action authorizing the issue and sale of bonds. The law relating to the time in which districts may be formed would be amended at the next session of the Legislature so as not to extend beyond the time at which all property must be assessed as found. Faulty legislation has also led to trouble in the Citrus Union High School at Azusa. Under the act each district coming into the Union High School District is entitled to one trustee. The district in question is composed of four districts, and a dead-lock has occurred regarding the employment of the head of the school. And a further complication has arisen through the Superintendent of Schools taking a hand in the fight and advising that, as the board stands two to two, it would be better to retain the old principal "and it is so ordered." These are the statements made to the District Attorney, and that official says he can find no authority for such assumption of power. If this arbitrary power exists, then there is still another law that should be amended.

Lawrence's Sudden Death.
H. W. Lawrence died in his room at a lodging house at No. 308 South Main street about 7 o'clock last night. He came to this city about a week ago and took a room at the above number. Lawrence was a morphia fiend and a physical wreck. He complained of being ill Thursday and asked the landlord for morphia. He was given a small amount and was told that he had better have a doctor. The landlord, R. F. Sanders, left him about 6:30 to go to dinner, and when he returned Lawrence was dead. The body was removed to Kregel & Breese's, where an inquest will be held this morning. The deceased claimed to have a brother living in Pasadena.

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND.
Thousands of happy people there enjoying the best fishing, bathing, boating, music and most enjoyable excursions in the West. Hotel accommodations unsurpassed. Grand fireworks display Saturdays. Three boats Saturday, two Sunday. W. T. Co., 222 S. Spring.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

THE "CRIME OF '73"—WAS IT A CRIME AND WAS IT COMMITTED?

Why Was Silver Demonetized in 1873?—What Was the Deep Damnation of its Taking Off?—Why Was Silver Worth \$1.29 in 1873? Was the Act a Riot on the Exchange of the Republic?—Was it a Step Backward or in Advance?

LOS ANGELES, July 31.—(To the Editor of The Times.) Having asked and been asked the above questions in substance many times within the past month, but without ability to answer or be answered, and having been specially touched on the above question, I have submitted for publication through the medium of your valuable paper the result of my investigations, for the benefit of those who wish to know the inside facts in regard to the now famous act of 1873, and over which there seems to have hung such an impenetrable veil of mystery. It is the intention of this article to be, in the main, a compilation of essential facts. In the discussion of the financial question the country just now is long on theory, but short on facts. The writer has availed himself of much valuable information in the very able address of Hon. James T. McCleary of Minnesota in the House of Representatives, February 12, 1896, from which quotations will be made freely, with due credit. Access also has been had to the very complete files of the Congressional Globe and the Congressional Record in the Los Angeles Public Library, in the quotations from which the volume and page will be given for the benefit of those who may wish to give the subject a fuller investigation.

THE GENERAL SCOPE OF THE ACT

The original draft of the act of February 12, 1873, was prepared by John J. Knox, Deputy Comptroller of the Treasury Department, and introduced in the Senate April 25, 1870, accompanied with a report giving the reasons for the bill. Mr. Stoughton in introducing the bill, said: "Mr. Speaker, this bill under consideration is intended to be a complete revision of the laws pertaining to the mint and coinage of the United States. The existing laws upon this subject are embraced in different enactments extending over the whole period of time since the act of April 2, 1792." (Cong. Globe, vol. 102, pp. 2307-8.)

NON-PARTISAN MEASURE.
Judging from the trend of the debate at the time, the introduction of the bill does not appear to have been a partisan measure, but a much-needed revision and codification of the mint and coinage laws, looking to an early resumption of specie payments.

But, as it was in part a reenactment of the provisions of the coinage act of 1853, a general understanding of its scope and import cannot be had unless considered in connection with that act.

THE STATUS OF SILVER IN 1873.

As we meet so often with this remark, "I would be satisfied if they would only put silver back where it was in '73," it will be quite pertinent to inquire into the "condition of things" at the time of the passage of the bill. Among the many thousands who are longing to return to the "treasures of Egypt," but have the time or the means at hand to inform themselves as to the relation of silver and gold toward each other at that time.

First—It is well known that at that time there had been no coin of any kind in circulation for about ten years. Second—A fact not so well known is that there had been practically no silver dollars in circulation for more than twenty years. The dollar at that time, the old trade dollar, the "dollar of our dads," containing 412½ grains, was too heavy, and more valuable as a commodity, being bought up as fast as coined and remelted for purposes of art.

Third—The only silver that did circulate from 1853 to the time that the greenbacks drove out both gold and silver, was the subsidiary coins, 50 cents, 25 cents and 10 cents, and which had been "demonetized," as it is now fashionable to call it, by reducing them in weight so that it would no longer be profitable to remelt them into bullion, and by limiting them as a legal tender.

HOW THEY MANAGED IN 1853.
Business having become greatly retarded throughout the country through a lack of change, silver having almost entirely disappeared, the coinage act of 1853 was introduced as a measure of relief.

In volume 30, page 491, Mr. Skelton, in the House, will be found to say: "There is not a man in this house, I presume, who does not take a gold dollar and upon the avenue and buy 5 cents' worth of any commodity and get the change back. Why is this? It is simply from the fact that the silver dollar in commerce has become more valuable, comparatively, than the gold dollar, which has been brought about by the increased amount of gold which has been put in circulation."

A VERY UNSTABLE CURRENCY.

We often hear it remarked: "There was no trouble between gold and silver before '73." In volume 30, page 492, Congressional Globe, will be found the following remarks from a member of the House, 1850: "Some years ago we had the same difficulty on the other side; then our gold coin, according to the impression of the United States Mint, was entirely too heavy, and would not circulate with the silver; the remedy was to lessen the weight of the gold coin, and the result showed that the remedy met the disease, and the gold coin immediately circulated with the silver. Now, the difficulty has changed to the other side, by the laws of trade, and silver has become more valuable commercially, and we propose to apply the same remedy to silver."

GOLD PRACTICALLY THE UNIT OF VALUE IN 1853.

On page 629, volume 30, Congressional Globe, will be found the following remarks of Mr. Skelton:

"The bill does not propose to change the value of the gold currency; it does not propose to disturb the standard of value now in existence throughout the country. Gold is now the only unit of value by which all property is now measured; it is virtually the only currency of the country."

We are now ready to proceed to the investigation of the question, "Why did they demonetize silver in '73?"

A CHANCE FOR CALIFORNIA.

Suggestions for an Exhibit at the Boston Food Show.
"California certainly ought to make a display at the Boston Food Exhibit," said Superintendent Wiggins of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. "The management has offered very liberal terms. The State can have a larger space than the main exhibit hall of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, entirely free of charge. Furthermore the janitor work will all be furnished free."

"It is hard times and it is difficult to raise money. Because of that the Chamber of Commerce directors have about given up the idea of making an exhibit at Boston. A really creditable display could be made at a small expense, with \$100,000 we could astonish

Cool

Comfortable
Coronado.

SOCIETY CENTER
OF THE
PACIFIC COAST.

Summer Season in full force.
Make no Mistake But Go There.

Cheapest As Well Best.

Coronado Agency,
200 S. Spring Street.

H. F. NORCROSS, Agent.

Just Received—

A New Supply of—

Tom Grogan, by F. Hopkinson \$1.50
Smith \$1.50
Other works by the same author \$1.50
A Gentleman Vagabond \$1.50
A White Umbrella in \$1.50
Mexico \$1.50
Col. Carter of Cartersville \$1.50
A Day at Laguerre's \$1.50
Well-worn Roads \$1.50

For sale by

C. C. PARKER,

No. 345 S. Broadway, near Public Library

FOR

Pure Ice

AND

PURITAS

Telephone

228

The Ice & Cold

Storage Co.

FOR

Pure Ice

AND

PURITAS

Telephone

228

The Ice & Cold

Storage Co.

FOR

Pure Ice

AND

PURITAS

Telephone

228

The Ice & Cold

Storage Co.

FOR

Pure Ice

AND

PURITAS

Telephone

228

The Ice & Cold

Storage Co.

FOR

Pure Ice

AND

PURITAS

Telephone

228

The Ice & Cold

Storage Co.

FOR

Pure Ice

AND

PURITAS

Telephone

228

The Ice & Cold

Storage Co.

FOR

Pure Ice

AND

PURITAS

Telephone

228

The Ice & Cold

Storage Co.

FOR

Pure Ice

AND

PURITAS

Telephone

228

The Ice & Cold

Storage Co.

FOR

Pure Ice

AND

PURITAS

Telephone

228

The Ice & Cold

Storage Co.

BOSTON DRY STORE, GOODS

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

We announce the arrival of an entire new line of the very latest and best Muslin Underwear direct from the most up-to-date factories in the East. Materials, trimmings, style and sewing the best. Prices more reasonable than you would expect for such high-grade garments:



These Waists are for children of from 8 to 12 years; beautifully made and finished. See them.

BOSTON DRY STORE, GOODS

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Telephone 904.
Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

J. T. SHEWARD

113-115 North Spring St.
White Parasols at a big reduction.
Two prices to close the season.

White
Parasols 50c
for.....

White
Parasols 75c
for.....

—Ladies' Shirt Waists. Two prices to close them.

—Shirt Waists that have been selling from 50c to 85c, now 35c.

—Shirt Waists that have been selling from \$1 to \$1.75, now 75c to close.

—Cotton Suits to close the season. One price for the lot.

—Suits that have been \$5 and \$6, now \$2.95 to close.

—Night Gowns at a reduction.

—250 for \$1 each. Have been much more.

—150 Night Gowns for 50c each. As good as any 75c gown.

—Solid Silver Mounted Pocketbooks. Less than the cost of the silver. 50c, 75c and \$1. Three reduced prices on some of our most expensive Purses and Pocketbooks. Some have sold for more than double.

—Feather Boas, 50c, 75c, \$1. Three special prices. You will pay more for the same class of goods a little later on.

—Feather Boas, 50c, 75c, \$1. Three special prices. You will pay more for the same class of goods a little later on.

[THE PUBLIC SERVICE.]

MILK AND MEAT.

Health Officials Asked to See That They are Pure.

Macedonian Cry from the San Francisco Medicos.

War in the Citrus Union High School at Asuna-Judge Clark Renders an Important Decision in Probate Law-Notes.

At the City Hall yesterday Health Officer Steddom was in receipt of an important letter from the San Francisco Board of Health, in relation to the spread of tuberculosis among cattle throughout the State. The Board of Public Works failed to hold its regular weekly meeting.

At the Courthouse yesterday the judicial mills ground slowly and very little activity was noticeable about the big building. The District Attorney was called upon for advice in the Wiseman school district difficulty; was in the Citrus Union High School of Asuna. He was also reported to him. Judge Clark has written an important opinion regarding the qualification of non-resident relatives to denominate with whom letters of administration shall issue. The Barton decision causes him to decide against the Public Administrator of this county. Fourteen new citizens were admitted. A man inadvertently writes his height as 8 ft. 6 in. in filling out his registration blank; he is every inch for McKinley. An Indiana company has brought suit against a local firm on a disputed account.

[AT THE CITY HALL.]

DISEASED MEAT.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE IS BEING INVESTIGATED.

Board of Health Invited to Act with the San Francisco Health Officials in Stamping Out the Disease-Letter Received by Dr. Steddom.

The Board of Health of this city has been asked to cooperate with the health medics of San Francisco in discovering and stamping out contagious diseases in cattle throughout the State of California. Dr. Steddom has received a letter from the San Francisco Board of Health, addressed to the local Board of Health, in which statements are made and inferences drawn regarding the prevalence of disease in cattle in this State that are somewhat startling. The letter is here given:

"To the Board of Health of the County of Los Angeles: The Board of Health of the city and county of San Francisco, desiring to cooperate with the Boards of Health of the various counties of this State, in the extermination of contagious diseases and especially tuberculosis or consumption in cattle, desires to call attention to the general prevalence of that disease in dairy herds throughout the State, and to the absolute necessity of combined efforts for its eradication.

"It needs no suggestion by us that it is to free such herds from animals afflicted with contagious disease, as the entire herd must soon become infected and within a short time thus be lost to their owners.

"The Board of Health of this city and county, following the wise example set by the United States, has begun the inspection of dairy herds in this city and county by the United States tuberculosis test, in conjunction with the Board of Health of San Francisco, and Alameda counties, and will continue such inspection until every animal in those counties has been inspected with the United States tuberculosis test, and thus proven to be free from consumption.

"We desire to call your attention to the further fact that the milk ordinance of this city, recently passed, grants to this board the power to inspect all dairy herds furnishing milk for this city, and to restrain against milk from cows not thus inspected, and we hereby respectfully notify you that on and after October 1, 1896, we shall quarantine against all dairy cows and the milk from dairy cows that have not been inspected by the United States tuberculosis test, according to the rules and regulations of the United States Agricultural Department Bureau of Animal Industry."

Dr. Steddom was indignant last evening after perusing the article, printed in a small afternoon journal, in which an attempt was made, with the foregoing letter for a foundation, to create a "scare," and spread the impression that an epidemic of tuberculosis or something of the sort, existed in this vicinity.

"That article is simply rot," exclaimed the health officer, dropping the paper which contained it. "We have made no investigation whatever in the matter. We have no authority to speak in the matter. This letter has just arrived. We are 600 miles from San Francisco, and this assumption that disease in the North indicates an epidemic in the South is foolish. There may be tuberculosis here that the use of the tuberculosis test might discover. Until the test is used, such premature and half-baked stuff as this (referring to the afternoon journal's story) should be suppressed. I shall present this letter to the Board of Health next Wednesday and will at that time receive explicit instructions as to the course the health department will pursue in the matter."

RECORD FOR JULY.

Building Permits Issued in July During Three Years.

Building Superintendent Strange has compiled a statement of the number of building permits issued during the month of July, in 1894, 1895 and 1896, and the value of the buildings which the permits represented. In July, 1894, there were 123 permits issued for buildings to cost \$233,428; in July, 1895, the number of permits was 246 for buildings to cost \$337,219; and last month 200 permits were taken out, for buildings costing \$274,451.

Mr. Strange is of the opinion that the notable difference between the amount of money invested in buildings in July, 1895, and July, 1896, is due to a large measure to the timidity of the people occasioned by the "free-silver" agitation, and predicts a still greater shrinkage of investments, should the "crisis" increase.

Permits for building purposes were issued yesterday as follows:

Jerry Murphy, a dwelling on Maple avenue between Tenth and Eleventh streets, to cost \$250.

V. Lacroix, a store and dwelling on Pico and Vernon streets, to cost \$346.

Eugene Glass, a dwelling at No. 530 Clifton street, to cost \$750.

B. Webster, a dwelling on Thirty-

third street near Jefferson street, to cost \$300.

Fred C. Barth, a dwelling on Thirty-first and Griffith streets, to cost \$500.

C. W. Dunning, a dwelling on Sunset boulevard, to cost \$400.

Jasper Lindsey, a dwelling on Edison street near Congress avenue, to cost \$2000.

FIREMEN SUSPENDED.

Two City Employees Will Take a Forced Vacation.

Assistant Chief Smith of the fire department yesterday suspended Callman J. J. Lee and Fireman J. P. Jacobs for violation of rule 40 of the department regulations, which rule reads as follows:

"Any act or omission of any member of this department which impedes, injures or hinders, or tends to impede, injure or hinder the discipline, progress or welfare thereof, and any and all violations of these rules and regulations, not otherwise provided for, shall be punishable by suspension or dismissal, as the Board of Fire Commissioners may elect."

The exact nature of the men's offense is not explained by the Assistant Chief. The report of the suspension will be made to the Board of Fire Commissioners next Wednesday and an investigation of the matter will at that time take place.

Board of Public Works.

The Board of Public Works which usually meets on Friday, did not have a session yesterday. The members of the board were forced to sit with the Board of Equalization, but will probably hold a session this afternoon.

[AT THE COURT HOUSE.]

"AND IT IS SO ORDERED."

BUT WILL IT BE CARRIED INTO EXECUTION?

A Big Fight on in the Anna High School-Wiseman School District Cannot Sell Bonds-Faulty Legislation.

The Wiseman School District troubles have not yet been amicably settled, and Deputy District Attorney Holtton has been conferring with the trustees in regard to maintaining school during the present year.

In a written opinion of a few weeks ago, he recommended to the Board of Supervisors that the County Assessor and County Surveyor be directed to designate upon the assessment rolls the property subject to taxation in said district, as well as La Mirada School District.

Mr. Holtton stated to a Times reporter yesterday that he had just been informed by one of the trustees that the Assessor refused to designate the property upon the assessment rolls, and the people were greatly exercised over the matter.

The statement was further made that the residents of Wiseman School District were determined to maintain a school, notwithstanding the fact that the failure to designate the property would prevent the sale of school bonds amounting to \$2500; this money was to have been used in defraying the cost of erecting a substantial school building.

This district will draw \$500 from the State, and the trustees have employed a teacher for eight months for \$400, leaving a balance of \$100 which will be used in the erection of some sort of temporary cover.

Mr. Holtton says this whole trouble has arisen from a piece of faulty legislative work. The law makes provisions for the establishing of new districts between December 1 and April 5; this district was formed of territory April 3. The law regulating the duties of the County Assessor says he shall assess all property as he finds it on the first Monday in March of each year. The law regulating the formation of new school districts would have been all right had it extended the time to but not including April 1, instead of April 5. The new assessment year by fixing the date as extending to April 5.

Wiseman School District was formed by taking portions of Ocean and Redondo districts.

No information had been received as to the middle in La Mirada District, from Newark and one other district.

Mr. Holtton says that a faulty law is causing trouble also in the Citrus Union High School of Asuna. The provision allowing each district coming into the Union High School District one trustee has resulted in a tie-up, rock-bound, deadlock, two of the trustees being favorable to the retention of Mr. Merdith as principal, while the other two bitterly oppose such ratification. There are no charges against the principal; the trustees members have their own position on the principle of economy, claiming that he can secure as good a principal as Mr. Merdith for \$1200 per annum, whereas the instructor's salary is \$1500 per annum.

The districts comprising the Citrus Union High School District are Asuna, Asuna city, Glendora and Covina. In connection with this matter another complication has arisen, and Alfred P. Griffith has written to District Attorney Donnell to unravel the tangle. Trustee Griffith writes that the County Superintendent of Schools has taken a hand in the matter and has instructed the trustees that as they stand two to two on the proposition, he thinks it would be better to retain the old teacher, Mr. Merdith, "and it is so ordered."

Dist. Atty. Donnell says he has looked into the matter and can find no authority for the County Superintendent of Schools to perform any of the functions of a trustee or arbitrator. Deputy Holtton had looked into the matter till his head ached, and reported it to his chief, resulting in the above declarations by the major.

The District Attorney declares that this law should also be amended so as to provide for but three trustees. As now constituted, Union High School District formed of ten districts would have as many trustees.

LETTERS IN ESTATES.

Judge Clark Renders an Important Opinion on Non-Residents.

Judge Clark has handed down an opinion in the estate of Millenberger, deceased.

This cause is a contest for letters of administration with the will annexed. The deceased left a will, but the will named no one as executor thereof.

The application for letters of administration was made by J. A. Kelsey, who applies at the request of the next of kin of deceased, a brother, a resident of the State of Ohio, and at the request of one of the devisees named in the will. This application is contested by F. M. Kelsey, Public Administrator of Los Angeles county, who claims a prior right to letters.

The question presented is whether or not section 1365 Code of Civil Procedure applies. If it does, the letters may be issued to the Public Administrator, for the brother being a non-resident, as not entitled to letters, nor is he entitled to nominate; C. C. P., sections 1369 and 1379.

If the section does not apply and the court is vested with a discretion, then, bearing in mind the general policy of the law that the administration of an estate should be committed to those

who are the ultimate beneficiaries—those to whom the property will go after administration (In re Davis, 108 Cal. 457) the letters should be issued to the applicant, J. A. Kelsey. Said section 1365, C. C. P., reads: "Administration of the estate of a person dying intestate must be granted to some one or more of the persons hereinafter mentioned, the relatives of the deceased being entitled to administer only when they are respectively entitled thereto, in the following order, etc."

In the case of Barton, (52 Cal. 538), where the deceased left a will that named no executor, a petition was filed by one of the devisees requesting that letters of administration issue to himself and to one W. R. Rowland.

The judge of probate made an order reciting that said applicants were fit and proper persons and that if the appointment was discretionary an order would be made appointing them as such administrators, but that in the opinion of the court the Public Administrator was entitled to letters as of right, and therefore ordered letters issued to him.

On appeal the Supreme Court said: "The decedent whose will is entitled to be admitted to probate did not die intestate, and therefore the Public Administrator is not entitled to letters of administration with the will annexed is not limited to the order therein prescribed."

"It is apparent that this decision is directly in point and is conclusive of the question, if not overruled," says Judge Clark.

Attention is also called to the case of Li Po Tai (108 Cal. 484). While it is true that in the opinion in that case language is used in harmony with the decision in the estate of Barton, supra, yet it is said "that in the absence of any designation of an executor by the decedent, certain persons in a certain order have the right to administer." Judge Clark does not think it can be held that in this case the Public Administrator is entitled to letters of administration, but only when the right flows by decedent."

Finally the court says: "Why there should be a distinction in cases of testacy where no executor is named, and when an executor is named but for some reason cannot act, is not plain, and we do not think it wise to base upon statutory right to administer, but only when the right flows by decedent."

"It is ordered that letters issue to J. A. Kelsey. Bond is fixed in the sum of \$500."

AT THE COUNTY JAIL.

Two for Murder, Two for Burglary and One Vagrant.

The following persons were booked at the County Jail yesterday:

Mrs. L. M. Rock, charged with burglary.

Wong Chew Gow and Gong On Chung, charged with the murder of Wong Chee.

George Hector, charged with burglary and held in bonds of \$3000.

Frank Brittain, under sentence from Pasadena, to thirty days for vagrancy.

GET ON THE REGISTER.

Office Open at Night—Way-up McKinley Man.

Beginning tonight, County Clerk Newlin will keep his office open until 10 o'clock at night until registration closes, August 10. The registration clerk will be stationed in the hallway of the Broadway entrance to the clerk's department.

The tallest man registered to date is Alexander Campbell of the law firm of Silent & Campbell. Mr. Silent is telling a good joke on his venerable partner, aged 75, 8 feet 6 inches high and every inch a McKinley man. Mr. Silent says his esteemed associate, who has his own registration blank and through inadvertence wrote his height as being 8 feet 6 inches.

MANY NEW CITIZENS.

Fourteen Determined Voters Were Admitted Yesterday.

The following persons were admitted to citizenship in Judge Smith's court yesterday: John Bosch, John George, Edward Rubach, Henry Ritschen, Frederick Widung, natives of Germany; William Farmer, New York; Otto Henliche, Switzerland; Leon Clos, France.

The following persons were admitted by Judge Shaw: Gustaf Peterson, Sweden; Hans Hansen, Denmark.

Following are the names of those admitted by Judge Clark: Richard Schmidt and Charles G. Miller, Germany; Charles D. Cairnes, England; Henry Edward Britt, British Guiana.

Urban Pays Costs.

Max Urban, the man who swore out a complaint against Richard Raach and failed to appear, was yesterday brought before Judge Smith and made to put up \$15, the amount of accrued costs in the action.

Will Plead Monday.

Charles Harmon, charged with an assault with a deadly weapon, was arraigned in Judge Smith's court yesterday and Monday was fixed for him to plead.

Redman Pleads not Guilty.

James Redman, charged with robbery, pleaded not guilty in Judge Smith's court yesterday and his trial was set for October 1.

Laffell & Wright's Insolvency.

The insolvency of Laffell & Wright has been continued by Judge Clark to August 5, at which time the creditors' meeting will be held for the purpose of electing an assignee.

Mortgage Foreclosure.

W. C. Fish has filed an action against Charles A. Houser and wife, to recover \$875 and for foreclosure of mortgage upon lot 10, of C. W. Smith's subdivision of block A in Hancock's survey.

Suit to Condemn for Highway.

Los Angeles county has brought suit in condemnation proceedings against John Lietzan and the Doe and Roe families to secure right-of-way for a public road, commencing 330 feet south of University street, and running thence westerly from Vermont avenue to Rosedale avenue. Lietzan refused to accept \$10 as damages.

Action on a Mortgage.

Ella A. Fish has filed an action against Charles A. Houser and others to recover \$800 and for foreclosure of

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.



WHAT'S IN THE SACK?
An exchange tells a story of a boy who went to market with a sack of rabbits and lingered around town all day. When asked by his mother why he had not sold the rabbits, he said no one had asked what was in the sack. How many merchants are like this boy? They have plenty of goods for sale, but fail to tell the people "what is in the sack." If you expect to sell goods in this day and age of the world you must open your sack and keep shouting the merits of your stock in trade.

A narrow margin for profit, but all the same Desmond's prices are short, small and low. His straw hats, though, are the leaders this season. His hat ticket scores an immense majority. The quality of Desmond's straws, their lightness and airy coolness, the way they keep their color and shape and so look as new at the end of the season as they did at the beginning; his low prices ranging from 25 cents to \$2.50, secure a run for his straws, and emphasize the fact that Desmond, No. 141 South Spring street, is the best place in town to buy them.

Shoe sales. The people of this city have had all kinds of shoe sales, alterations, removals, special, retiring from business, clearing, challenging, but Hamilton Bros. will open on Saturday morning at 8 in the stock market, and to their buyer going east, quoting prices that were never seen before on such high-grade shoes. At such low prices every pair of shoes in the city will call and see the bargains at Hamilton Bros., 39 South Spring street.

By putting heads together you concentrate intellectual energy. It would take much less than a concentration of thought to form an opinion about Desmond's stock of Summer Hats, Shirts, Neckwear, Hosiery, etc. Desmond is now offering gift-edged chances to buy articles of necessity at prices that make money saving easy. Special neckwear sale at 10c. Desmond's is at 141 South Spring street in the Bryson Block.

The Times is prepared to furnish, for 75 cents, handsome gilt frames with heavy front glass, to patrons who desire to preserve the lithograph picture of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, which was presented to our readers with the issue of July 4.

Harry M. Russell, formerly manager of the Department of the Interior, Son, has now assumed connection with Howell's Palace of Footwear, No. 111 South Spring street, where he will be glad to see his former patrons and friends.

Sunday trains on Terminal Railway for Long Beach and Terminal Island—Catalina scowder, 8:15 a.m., 9:10 a.m., 1:10 and 5:45 p.m. Pavillion at Terminal Island. Fish dinners. Last train leaves beach 6:45 p.m.

Desmond's policy is to be an underwriter for all kinds of Hats and Shirts. Furnishings and insure them against waste of money. All 25-cent neckwear today, 3 for 50 cents; 1 straw hat, 50 cents, etc.

L. A. to O. R. C. will give a midsummer dance at No. 1074 North Main street, Saturday evening, August 1; tickets 25 cents, which entitles holder to chance in drawing for a quilt.

A pressing invitation is extended to everyone in Los Angeles to call in at Desmond's today in the Bryson Block and walk away with three regular 25-cent ties for 50 cents.

At First Congregational Church, Rev. William Horace Day of Chicago completes vacation engagement Sunday. No evening service. Twilight communion at 6 p.m.

Preaching by B. F. Coulter in the Broadway Church of Christ, opposite the Courthouse, Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7:45 p.m.

\$175 will buy an elegant, stylish, \$350 Boulevard Stanhope buggy. Used eight weeks. Address R. Box 50, Times Office.

Dr. A. J. Frost of San Bernardino will preach at 11 a.m. Sunday at the First Baptist Church. No evening service.

Rev. Dr. J. K. Fowler preaches Sunday morning and evening at Y. M. C. A. Hall in Central Presbyterian services.

Dr. Delmeil's Linen-mesh Underwear for men, on sale at Desmond's in the Bryson Block, No. 141 S. Spring St.

Other curio stores sell machine belts; Campbell makes and sells only Mexican hand-carved belts.

Pocketbooks, shopping and chateleine bags, toilet cases, No. 425 South Spring St. For lunch, berries, ice cream, cake and coffee, 35 cents, Hollenbeck Café.

Campbell's Curio Store, 325 S. Spring for genuine Mexican carved belts.

Important changes in Los Angeles and Redondo Railway time card.

Have your bicycle repaired at Oberauer's. Telephone 226 West.

Leather belt sale at Campbell's.

There is an undelivered telegram at the Western Union telegraph office for Hon. Jerry Millay.

The Chinese colony of Los Angeles has started a law department of its own and appointed Lawyer Moye G. Norton as representative.

The Rev. Dr. A. G. L. Trew, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, is spending two weeks at San Bernardino. Prof. Lincoln is filling his place during his absence.

A parlor meeting in the interests of the woman-suffrage campaign was held last evening at the residence of W. D. Gould, on Loomis street. There were addresses by Misses Rulla, Little, McComas, Galpin and Maynard.

Benefit Entertainment.

The "Midsummer Night's Dream" entertainment given last evening at the Casa de Rosas for the benefit of the Free Kindergarten Association, was a very pleasant affair. The programme included two piano numbers for four hands, by Miss Edith Haines and Mrs. Willard Batchelder, the well-known accompanists of San Francisco; a reading by W. S. Creighton, violin solo by Miss Edith Preston, baritone solo by R. E. Barry, cornet solo by Miss Matilee Loeb, reading by Mrs. A. D. Mack, and a recitation by Miss Mabel Tanner. The remainder of the evening was devoted to dancing and a program of singing. Pretty, lantern-lighted court, where refreshments and punch were served. The Reception Committee included Misses Kreige, Plisbury, Fullwood, Currier, and the Misses Seymour and Newman. Mrs. McCullough was in charge of the refreshments, assisted by Misses Bennett, Workins, Treat and Bryson. W. J. Currier acted as door manager.

FREE CLAM BAKE.

Delightful music at Santa Monica Sunday, August 2. Take Pasadena and Pacific electric cars. Thirty cars in service. Seats for all. Cars each way every fifteen minutes.

The King of Pils is Beecham's-BEBOHAM'S

COUPON.

When accompanied by 2c THIS COUPON entitles the holder to one copy of the LIFE OF MCKINLEY and BOBART by Hyron Andrews; a work of nearly 400 pages, handsomely illustrated. Address

THE TIMES.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Oxal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

PERSONALS.

Dr. E. B. Foster of New York is at the Nadeau.

E. E. Crandall is at the Cosmopolitan, New York.

A. W. Liddle of Des Moines, Iowa, is at the Hollenbeck.

Mrs. J. H. Woods of Tempe, Ariz., is visiting Los Angeles.

Alexander Blackburn of Montreal, Can., is at the Hotel Vincent.

S. Masters of Riverside is at the Ramona, accompanied by his wife.

Dr. E. W. Fleming has returned from a ten days' trip to Bear Valley.

George E. Spring and wife of Franklinville, N. Y., are staying at the Nadeau.

Mrs. Dr. Hall and Miss Julia Boatt of San Francisco are registered at the Nadeau.

John T. Beasley and wife of Terre Haute, Ind., are staying at the Westminister.

Mrs. J. Hyman, Miss Hyman, Miss Agnes Hyman and Miss May Hyman of San Francisco are in the city.

Charles C. Holmes of Rosemont, Ariz., and Mark A. Smith of Tucson, Ariz., are registered at the Hollenbeck.

Dr. P. P. Callinan, United States army; A. J. Salsbury, wife and four children, Santa Paula, are at the Baltimore.

A. J. Salsbury and family have rented the Brawley cottage at Catalina, and expect to remain at that resort for the month of August.

Mrs. A. J. Snodgrass of the firm of Bunker & Snodgrass, of Hotel Baltimore, has returned from a three weeks' outing at Matilija Hot Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Schell and Miss Schell of New York are at the Nadeau, having returned from a visit to the famous Yosemite Valley.

John A. Howell, Orin Martin, J. C. Patman, Porterville; E. G. Carruthers and family, John Pratt, Gila Bend, Ariz., and F. Maroby, Denver, are at the Natick.

R. Brown, Napa City; A. Allrecht, Fowler; H. C. Magne, Phoenix; R. Walden, Phoenix; E. G. Norton and wife, Bishop, Ariz.; Mrs. C. Louis and Mrs. O. Hare, Bisbee, Ariz., are at the Ramona.

H. J. Woollacott and A. Jacoby are going fishing. They expect to leave Sunday evening for Castle Crags, Shasta county, where they hope to find fine trout-fishing. They will be absent for two weeks.

Mrs. J. H. McCormick, Harry McCormick and Bessie McCormick of Oakland, Calif., are in the city.

Mrs. C. W. Collins and Margaret M. Collins of Brooklyn, and Raye M. Kilpatrick of Beatrice, Neb., have apartments at the Natick.

Miss D. P. Dunn of New York City, after an extended stay at Coronado, started Tuesday for Alaska. On her return to Victoria, she will go home by the Canadian Pacific, visiting Glacier, Banff, Winnipeg, etc. She has enjoyed her California visit so much that she is expected to return in the fall of 1897.

Dr. J. H. Edmonds, his wife and his son, Glenn Edmonds, will go to Catalina today for an outing of two or three weeks. They will be accompanied by R. H. Plate and C. H. Jordan of Stanford University, who have been visiting Glenn Edmonds at Hotel Catalina.

ENDED HIS LIFE.

Frans Schuvelzer Shoots Himself Through the Head.

Frans Schuvelzer, aged 22 years, in a fit of despondency, suicided by intoxication and upbraiding by his father, sent a bullet through his own brain. The tragedy occurred at the home of his father, C. H. Schuvelzer, at El Monte Thursday evening.

The young man had been assisting his father, who is a wine maker for "Lucky" Baldwin. In the afternoon he drank a great quantity of sauterne and laid down behind a straw stack to sleep off the effects of the wine.

He was called for the evening meal, and his father remonstrated with him for his conduct, saying that he would be in the poorhouse before he was 30 years old if he continued. "Well, I will blow my brains out first," remarked the young man, and he shot himself through the remarks by the young man's father, as he had made the same threat previously.

Frans rushed into the house and went to a bookcase, procured a revolver and, walking out back of the house, placed the muzzle of the weapon against his head and fired. The shot attracted the attention of the boy's father, and he ran to his side, but found him dead.

Coroner Campbell was notified and held an inquest. The verdict was that death had been caused by a gunshot wound inflicted in a suicidal manner while under the influence of liquor.

A Marvelous Process.

Two women stood in the Chamber of Commerce, gazing at the exhibit of The Times, the matrices, the cylinders, the pictures of machinery. One of them pointed at a huge roll of paper, wrapped in manilla paper to protect it from dust and wear.

"That must be what The Times is printed on," said one.

"Yes," said the other, "but that's yellow," and The Times is printed on white paper.

"I guess there must be some process while it's being printed that turns it white," said the first.

"Yes," said the other in a satisfied way, "that's the reason."

County Officials Disturbed.

A rumor gained considerable currency around town yesterday afternoon that the Supreme Court had decided the four-year term of office for county officers-holders to be unconstitutional.

Consternation prevailed in the Courthouse, and joy in the City Hall, as the rumor, which was finally found to be without foundation in fact. The telegraphic dispatches in The Times of this morning give the true status of the matter before the Supreme Court.

Found It Everywhere.

(Cincinnati Enquirer) "It is simply astonishing the way the bicycle is displacing the horse."

"It is, indeed. Yesterday I found a piece of rubber tire in my sausage."

OPEN PRESS-ROOM TODAY.

The "Times" Presses May Be Viewed by Visitors Today.

The Times fast perfecting presses—the "Columbia" and the "Old Guard"—will be in operation between 9 and 10 o'clock this (Saturday) morning, working one of the three sheets which will comprise the Sunday Times. The press-room will be open to visitors. A number of ladies will be present, including officers of the Woman Suffrage Campaign Committee and members of the Executive Committee and advisory board. Much interest is always manifested by intelligent people in the operation of these great machines, which turn out papers, all printed, pasted, folded and counted, at the running speed of 12,000 copies per hour of twelve and sixteen-page sheets, and 24,000 per hour of eight-page sheets. The opportunities to see these machines in operation are rare, on account of the unreasonable hour at which it is necessary to run them during week days, and it is when a Sunday issue or a special number is published that the presses are run during daylight hours. One of these opportunities occurs this morning, and those interested are invited to avail themselves of the opening. The press-room will be open today only between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning.

CAUSE OF MEEKINS'S DEATH.

Coroner Campbell Holds an Inquest on the Body.

Coroner Campbell held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the remains of John Meekins, who died in the Receiving Hospital Thursday night. Frank B. Johnson testified that he was coming into town from up the valley, in company with Meekins, with a load of wood. They drank freely of sour wine and on Buena Vista street, Meekins began lashing the horses and trying to get the reins from Johnson. Johnson pushed him over on the load of wood three times, and the third time Meekins rolled off the wagon under the wheels and was run over. The autopsy revealed that the liver and spleen had been ruptured, which had caused his death. A verdict of accidental death while intoxicated was rendered.

Licensed to Wed.

William L. Sampson, a native of Louisiana, aged 37, and Farinata D. Bahr, a native of Illinois, aged 22, both of Los Angeles.

John G. Stevens, a native of Ohio, aged 29, and Minnie May Scott, a native of Michigan, aged 18, both of Los Angeles.

Frank Pellissier, aged 26, and Josephine Garnier, aged 24, both natives of France and residents of Los Angeles.

DEATH RECORD.

RHEA—Ellas B., July 30, 1896, age 44 years. Funeral Saturday, August 1, at 2 p.m., from his late residence, No. 137 State street. Friends invited without further notice.

BIRTH RECORD.

DODDS—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Jordan, July 27, to the wife of J. V. Dodds, a son.

AT REDONDO BEACH SUNDAY.

Opening Spiritualists' camp-meeting. Grand meeting in the big temple, many phenomenal mediums in attendance. Band concert on the beach. Santa Fe trains leave at 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 5:30 p.m. Fifty cents round-trip every day.

FOR FINE TAILORING

Perfect Fit, Best of Workmanship, at Moderate Prices, go to

Joe Poheim,

THE TAILOR.

Pants made to order from \$5

Suits made to order from \$20

The Styles are Complete and Artistic in Every Way. All Garments Shrink Before Cutting.

The Largest Tailoring Establishment in Los Angeles.

143 S. Spring Street, Bryson Block, Los Angeles

Pretty Veils.

We are showing today the prettiest line of novelty face veils ever seen in Los Angeles. If you want something different from the ordinary run of veils come here today, the price is, each

25c

THE MARVEL

MILLINERY CO.,

241-243 S. Broadway.

Double Store.

Tents, Awnings, Flags and Hammocks. Tents for Rent.

J. H. MASTERS, Manufacturer, Telephone Main 1512. 218 Commercial St.

Elite Millinery Stock ON SALE TODAY.

Mountains of Millinery Must Move in Minutes.

Feather Tips.

25c "Elite" Feather Tips, at.....10c
35c "Elite" Feather Tips, at.....15c
50c "Elite" Feather Tips, at.....20c
75c "Elite" Feather Tips, at.....25c
These come in a variety of colors and black, but the quantity is limited.

Ornaments.

A grand assortment comprising Buckles, Pins, Crowns and a hundred and one other pretty things at about 1/2 their real value.

5c, 10c, 15c, 25c.

Ribbons.

A great lot of all-silk Plain and Fancy Ribbons, from the "Elite" stock; kinds that sell everywhere for 25c to 50c the yard; now.....10c
\$1 "Elite" Fancy Velveteens, good colors, now the yard.....25c
\$2.50 "Elite" Trimming Velveteens, now for the yard.....\$1.00

Sailors.

85c "Elite" Trimmed Sailors at.....15c
50c "Elite" Trimmed Sailors at.....25c

Untrimmed Hats.

40c to 75c "Elite" Untrimmed Hats at.....5c
75c to \$1.50 "Elite" Untrimmed Hats at.....10c
75c to \$2 "Elite" Untrimmed Hats at.....25c

Another great sale for which the People's Store is famous opens this morning—We bought the stock of the Bankrupt "Elite" Millinery store at a mere song. It goes on sale this morning at prices which are absolutely absurd. Many of the lots are small, so don't wait, if you wish to do the wisest choosing.

Trimmed Hats.

\$2 "Elite" Trimmed Hats at.....50c
\$3 and \$4 "Elite" Trimmed Hats and Bonnets now only.....75c
\$5 "Elite" Trimmed Hats and Bonnets now only.....\$1.00
\$6 and \$7 "Elite" Trimmed Hats and Bonnets now only.....\$1.50
\$10 and \$12 "Elite" Trimmed Hats and Bonnets now only.....\$2.50

Flowers.

25c "Elite" Wreaths Flowers at.....5c
85c "Elite" Bunches Flowers at.....10c
50c "Elite" Bunches Flowers at.....15c
60c "Elite" Bunches Flowers at.....20c
75c "Elite" Bunches Flowers at.....25c

Fancy Straw Braids.

15c "Elite" Fancy Braids, at.....5c
25c "Elite" Fancy Braids, at.....10c
35c "Elite" Fancy Braids, at.....15c
50c "Elite" Fancy Braids, at.....20c
75c "Elite" Fancy Braids, at.....25c

Feather Trimmings.

50c "Elite" Fancy Birds, at.....10c
85c "Elite" Fancy Wings, at.....10c
50c "Elite" Fancy Aligrettes, at.....10c
25c "Elite" Fancy Aligrettes, at.....5c
75c "Elite" Fancy Aligrettes, at.....25c

Overflow Sale of "Elite" Stock In Fancy Goods and Lace Departments.

Elite Laces on sale in the Lace Department to relieve the crush in the Millinery Room.

Ladies' Silk Cream Laces.

18 inches wide, now on sale at.....25c
14 inches wide, on sale at.....25c
12 inches wide, on sale at.....25c

Ladies' White Oriental Laces.

8 inches wide, on sale at.....15c
6 inches wide, on sale at.....15c

Ladies' Cream Point de Venise Laces.

5 inches wide, on sale at.....12c

Ladies' Black Silk Laces.

5 inches wide, on sale now at.....20c

Ladies' Black Silk Laces.

heavy, 3 1/2 inches wide, now.....8c

"Elite" Beaded Black Nets.

7 inches wide, the yard.....\$1.00

"Elite" Cream Chantilly Laces.

3 1/2 inches wide, now.....8c

"Elite" Linen colored Lace Insertion.

5 inches wide, now.....10c

"Elite" colored Illusions and colored fancy Veilings for hats.

now.....3c

Elite Ribbons and Vells on sale in Fancy Goods Department to relieve the crush in the Millinery Room.

Ribbons.

Grand lot of Ribbons, in plain Satin, Gros Grain and Faille, 2 1/2, 3 1/4 and 4 1/4 inches wide, your choice from 20c entire lot at the yard.....20c

Neckwear.

Ladies' Linen Neckwear, trimmed with butter color lace and insertions, on sale today at.....\$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Veilings.

25c "Elite" Fancy Novelty Veilings, very handsome.....10c
25c "Elite" Chenille Dot Veilings, very fine, now.....12c

Veilings.

25c Black Chenille Dot Double Width Veilings, now.....12c
40c "Elite" Double Width Tuxedo Veilings, in blue, brown, gray and tan, now only.....15c
60c "Elite" Brown Dot Mouseline de Soie Veilings, per yard.....15c
40c and 50c "Elite" Ready Made Black Mouseline and Tuxedo Meshes with Valenciennes Edges, choice of the lot, now.....15c
75c the yard quality "Elite" Fine Black Veilings, 18 inches and 27 inches wide, here now.....35c
\$1.50 beautifully Embroidered Mesh Veils, very fine, now.....72c

The Whole Store in Tune With "Elite" Millinery Prices.

Ladies' Bathing Suits.

\$4.00 Ladies' all-wool Flannel Bathing Suits, stylishly trimmed with white milled and a fine value.....\$2.98

Bathing Hats-Caps.

Full assortment Ladies' Bathing Caps, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50, 8.00, 8.50, 9.00, 9.50, 10.00, 10.50, 11.00, 11.50, 12.00, 12.50, 13.00, 13.50, 14.00, 14.50, 15.00, 15.50, 16.00, 16.50, 17.00, 17.50, 18.00, 18.50, 19.00, 19.50, 20.00, 20.50, 21.00, 21.50, 22.00, 22.50, 23.00, 23.50, 24.00, 24.50, 25.00, 25.50, 26.00, 26.50, 27.00, 27.50, 28.00, 28.50, 29.00, 29.50, 30.00, 30.50, 31.00, 31.50, 32.00, 32.50, 33.00, 33.50, 34.00, 34.50, 35.00, 35.50, 36.00, 36.50, 37.00, 37.50, 38.00, 38.50, 39.00, 39.50, 40.00, 40.50, 41.00, 41.50, 42.00, 42.50, 43.00, 43.50, 44.00, 44.50, 45.00, 45.50, 46.00, 46.50, 47.00, 47.50, 48.00, 48.50, 49.00, 49.50, 50.00, 50.50, 51.00, 51.50, 52.00, 52.50, 53.00, 53.50, 54.00, 54.50, 55.00, 55.50, 56.00, 56.50, 57.00, 57.50, 58.00, 58.50, 59.00, 59.50, 60.00, 60.50, 61.00, 61.50, 62.00, 62.50, 63.00, 63.50, 64.00, 64.50, 65.00, 65.50, 66.00, 66.50, 67.00, 67.50, 68.00, 68.50, 69.00, 69.50, 70.00, 70.50, 71.00, 71.50, 72.00, 72.50, 73.00, 73.50, 74.00, 74.50, 75.00, 75.50, 76.00, 76.50, 77.00, 77.50, 78.00, 78.50, 79.00, 79.50, 80.00, 80.50, 81.00, 81.50, 82.00, 82.50, 83.00, 83.50, 84.00, 84.50, 85.00, 85.50, 86.00, 86.50, 87.00, 87.50, 88.00, 88.50, 89.00, 89.50, 90.00, 90.50, 91.00, 91.50, 92.00, 92.50, 93.00, 93.50, 94.00, 94.50, 95.00, 95.50, 96.00, 96.50, 97.00, 97.50, 9